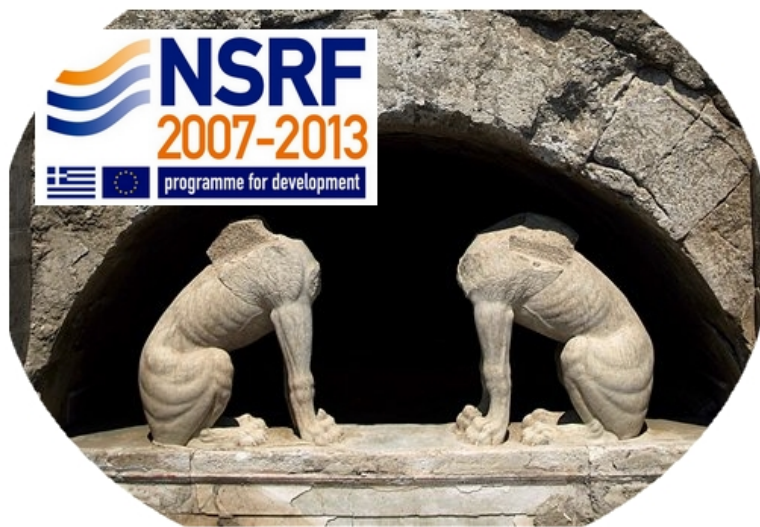

The Effects of the Economic Crisis on the Cultural Heritage of Greece: An Analysis of the EU Funding (National Strategic Reference Framework) Provided for the Region of Central Macedonia.

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Acknowledgments

The archaeology and cultural heritage of Greece have always been of great interest to me. This thesis was thus a joy to write and research. I was curious about how the heritage of the country has been and continues to be affected by the crisis, as heritage is such a vital part of the economy and identity of Greece, and of foreigners' vision of the country. I have worked countless hours at day and night to fulfill my vision of this thesis and I can now proudly say – It is handed it.

First, I would like to direct a huge amount of gratitude and thankfulness to my wife and daughter. Without your love, help and support, I would not have been able to complete my research and thesis the way I did. The amount of hours with discussions and contributions with your wisdom and thoughts is truly appreciated. – I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 The economic crisis – choice of research topic.

I have been studying archaeology for almost six years now, and I have always been fascinated by the cultural heritage of Greece. I remember visiting the Museum of the Royal Tombs of Aigai in Vergina as a child; I experienced a dark museum with lighting that gave one the feeling of being present at the burial. One of the first things I noticed was the entrance to the museum and, even then, I felt I was present at a unique place. Friends and archaeologists have told me that they have experienced the same feeling – the illusion of being *there*. The museum and its tombs are of great importance as they are linked to the royal family of ancient

Macedonia.



Figure 1: Entrance to the Museum of the Royal Tombs of Aigai-Vergina

When I started my studies, the economic crisis struck Greece in more or less the same year, 2008/2009. The economic crisis has made world news throughout these years. I have taken a special interest in the crisis as I have wondered how the cultural heritage of Greece may

have been affected by it. The Norwegian media have depicted and

broadcast the budget cuts, demonstrations and the decrease in tourists traveling to the country. Most of the news articles are about the economics of the EU and Greek debt. However, the Greek media has broached the subject of cultural heritage and I have followed it with great interest during the years of the crisis. My critical sense of thought has questioned the representation of this in the media and has also given me a desire to research the topic further. My opportunity came while I was researching for a topic for my Masters thesis, during which I found a few academic articles on the effects of the crisis on the cultural heritage of Greece. The academic ones I found will be mentioned and discussed later, but to my surprise there were very few articles.

I could not recall any of the articles mentioning any sites in the region of Central Macedonia, and since I had previously visited and researched sites in the region, I felt it would be interesting to explore this further. The fact that the region has multiple national and international cultural heritage sites has led me to choose to research this further; so too has the fact that Northern Greece has been mentioned by several archaeologists as an area undergoing significant difficulties due to the crisis. This has contributed to why I have chosen to research the sites and funding of the region. Tim Winter (2012:542) has claimed on the subject of knowledge production from critical studies about cultural heritage that such studies need to account for contemporary regional and global transformation and the new ideologies of globalization. This thesis will attempt to address this to some extent.

1.1.1 Research focus

The main aim of this thesis will be to draw together and analyze the funding provided by the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) for sites in Central Macedonia. Not only will the gathering and analyses of this information portray, in a much clearer way than before, how the funding is divided between different projects; the analyses will also try to research whether the results are in accordance with the EU's objectives for the NSRF and the Greek National Reform Program. I will also look at two specific sites as case studies and will analyze how the funding may be affecting them as well as any problems occurring due to the crisis.

1.2 The structure of the thesis

In Chapter 2, I will present the state of the economic crisis and some of the academic work that has researched cultural heritage funding during it. The reason I wanted to present the state of the crisis is that it will give the reader with a short introduction to the crisis and the cultural heritage. The chapter will also present and, to some degree, discuss the theory underpinning this thesis.

Chapter 3 will introduce the structure of the quantitative analysis. It will be important to present this thoroughly, because tables and diagrams, which are used in this chapter, can be read in many different ways. Accordingly, I will present how the research has been planned and divided up, e.g. in creating categories for the quantitative analysis. I plan to research funding for cultural heritage and how sites have been affected by the crisis and by the funding received. Since there are so few articles about this, I have had to incorporate some specific

information on this topic. I also decided that the thesis will require a quantitative analysis to provide data. This type of analysis of the NSRF funding will hopefully provide data and results about the funding priorities of the framework. The analysis may help create new knowledge on the topic and will be presented in chapters 3 and 4. The quantitative analysis and its results will constitute an important contribution to this thesis, because much archaeological academic work is based on the scientist's own perception of an issue. This analysis however will, as mentioned, provide new knowledge in which is a new view of previous data. There could be an argumentation on the matter on whether it is my perception that has influenced the data collected or not, but it is not my perception alone that has provided this thesis with its base for discussion.

The results of the quantitative analysis and the interviews with the management of the heritage sites of Olynthus and Vergina will form the basis for the further research in this thesis. Several archaeologists have claimed, as will be discussed below, that the cultural heritage of Greece has been greatly affected by the crisis. These claims, the results from the quantitative analysis and the interviews are important data that will be discussed in Chapter 5. A summary and closing remarks will round off and conclude the discussion.

The thesis will end with a summary and closing remark of the thesis.

2.0 Theory and the Greek Economic Crisis

The crisis hit Greece in 2008 and the country has since faced enormous economic pressure from domestic and international organizations. According to Gill (2013:233), the archaeological field has been especially affected by this and faces many obstacles and challenges. The greatest challenges have been caused by less economic funding from the state and other organizations, such as the EU and EEA, after Greece was obliged to cut its state budget. According to Georganas (2013:242-243), both public and private museums are experiencing difficulties conserving their artefacts and maintaining opening hours. The budget cuts have affected artefacts and monuments at and outside the museums, and have impeded the restoration and conservation of objects during the crisis, as suggested by Koutsoumba (Apostolou 2012;Koutsoumba 2013), Georganas (2013) and Howery (2013A). Illegal grave looting and artefact trafficking have previously been issues for countries like Italy and Greece, but during the crisis this has supposedly been exacerbated and has increased by over 25 percent over the past three years in Greece alone (Howery 2013A; Gill 2009:239-240).

I will in my thesis discuss what kind of effects the crisis has on cultural heritage and archaeology in Central Macedonia, Greece. This thesis will highlight the effects of the crisis on the country's cultural heritage through two different analyses, which are intended to express how both the Greek state and international organizations affect archaeological cultural heritage in Greece. My main research question will be: How has the economic funding from the EU (NSRF) affected archaeological cultural heritage in Greece during the crisis? I will attempt to answer this question through a quantitative analysis and two case studies which will be explained below.

This thesis will have two different, complementary analyses. The first part will analyze whether any specific kinds of projects have received funding during the crisis. I will conduct a quantitative analyses of the support from the EU's program - *National Strategic Reference Framework* (Hereafter NSRF). NSRF (ESPA 2007-2013) consists of economic cooperation for funding between the EU and the Greek state. This framework is where the EU and Greece collaborate to co-fund a program for a number of projects, including ones within culture and tourism. Archaeology, archaeological sites and monuments can be found under the category of culture and tourism. The aim of the quantitative analyses is to provide statistical results which will be presented to see if there is a trend for specific kinds of projects to receive

funding during the crisis. This will shed light on which projects have been prioritized by the NSRF.

The second analysis will consist of a case study of two sites: Vergina, which is funded by the NSRF, and Olynthus, funded by the state. The reason that these two funding models will be compared is to explore whether the funding models have affected the sites. This thesis will look for some of the following effects or influences: are sites more susceptible to illegal digging or looting, do they receive funding for restoration or conservation and do sites need more supervision, excavations or research? An analysis like this will hopefully bring forward interesting information that will be discussed along with the economic crisis and some of the problems mentioned above.

The methods this paper will employ consist of a quantitative method and two case studies to bind together the research question, material and the results. The methods will analyze, as mentioned above, and interpret how cultural heritage and archaeology, in Central Macedonia in Greece is being affected by funding (or lack thereof) from the NSRF. There has been little research on cultural heritage in Greece during the economic crisis, and there is little published academic literature on Greek archaeology or cultural heritage during this period. However, five short academic articles and archaeological reports from Greece have been published about the economic crisis and its effects on various sectors of cultural heritage and archaeology. Cherkea Howery (2013A;2013B) has written an article on archaeology as a whole during the crisis, David W. J. Gill (2013) has written an article about cultural tourism in Greece during the crisis, and Ioannis Georganas (2013) has written about how the economic crisis is affecting Greek cultural heritage through private departments. Despina Koutsoumba (2013) has written an article about cultural heritage monuments in Greece and has discussed the country's many challenges in terms of archaeology and cultural heritage. Catherine Morgan (2012) has written a report on the archaeology in Greece from 2011-2012 and has briefly discussed its problems; she also offers her opinion on further development. These articles broach several important topics that will become a part of my discussion. As far as I have been able to ascertain, no quantitative analyses have been published that examine funding for archaeology and cultural heritage during the crisis. Therefore, it seems that the quantitative analysis in this thesis may provide new knowledge about this.

It does not seem that the archaeologists like Gill (2013) and Koutsoumba (2013) agree on the funding priorities for archaeology and cultural heritage in Greece, as will be explained shortly below and more in detail in later chapters. Koutsoumba (2013:246) has claimed that funding for archaeology and cultural heritage has been of low priority both before and during the crisis, whereas Gill (2013) on the other hand has claimed that important monuments have in fact been undergoing a great deal of restoration during the crisis. I found it curious that these statements about priorities seem contradictory. Accordingly, the quantitative analysis might provide new, detailed data that may provide some answers about these claims, and the qualitative analysis may offer additional answers.

The analysis in this thesis may allow us to gain a greater understanding of the effects of the crisis on the state of heritage and the associated economic system. Some of the questions that the quantitative analysis will give answers to have been highlighted above, but will also be looked upon in the next chapters. Koutsoumba (2013:247) has mentioned that it could be claimed that archaeologists in Greece do not care about the economic situation and the needs of the contemporary situation. With regard to her claim, it will be important to see if the results of the quantitative analysis are one-sided with one theme prioritized. Why are the results important for understanding crisis? This is something the quantitative and qualitative analysis will have to show for the thesis to provide new knowledge. If the results are one-sided, does this say anything about the cultural political system and NSRF priorities? Alternatively, does it the opposite, confuse us with equal funding priorities, and equally does nothing to contribute in providing new knowledge on the subject.

Yiannis Hamilakis (2005:3) has claimed that archaeologists participating as advisors in the run-up to the invasion of Iraq prioritized certain aspects of the material archaeological past at the expense of others. Hamilakis seems to base his claim on the assumption that the advisors had adopted what he calls a “nineteenth-century colonial archaeology” attitude. He thereby seems to be suggesting that their approach to the material culture was viewed through their own professional identity, over and above the identity of the citizens and what he calls “ethically committed human beings.” Why is this important to this thesis? Because Hamilakis’s claim pertains to the way, in which archaeologists view certain material as more important than others do and that there is an ethical question attached to this. The quantitative analysis will provide results on what has been funded and this will be discussed in the

qualitative case studies. This may show whether there is a different priority of funding in regards to what might or ought to be funded in regards to the economic crisis.

The qualitative analysis examining the two sites will use the results from the quantitative analysis to see whether the results highlight any link to the current state of the sites examined. A second important question that might arise from both analyses is whether the results shed light on the state of culture and tourism as yielding economic income. The quantitative and qualitative analyses will need to be analyzed in light of the EU's and Greece's frameworks and programs in this area. Therefore, Koutsoumba's thoughts above will possibly be answered through these questions and analysis for us to receive a greater understanding of the effects of the crisis on the Greek cultural heritage.

2.1 Is this an archaeological/heritage thesis?

The quantitative statistical analysis employed in this thesis may resemble an econometric analysis. Econometrics is a field where statistical analysis and empirical data cross and test economic and social-science models and hypotheses. The methods can be used to detect and quantify different correlations between economics and society (Bårdsen and Nymoen 2011). Even though econometrics may seem to be the method used in this thesis, there are deeper processes in the method that do not lie within this thesis method. A full econometric analysis would be a thesis in itself within the fields of social science or economics. So what makes this thesis an archaeological one or one in the field of cultural heritage? The answer lies in the focus here on cultural heritage and not on the economic processes in themselves. The thesis is to some degree within the social science genre, but due to its focus on cultural heritage and archaeology, it may be regarded as a thesis on heritage, but with a different approach in using a statistical quantitative analysis to gather data across several categories.

2.2 Expectations

It is expected that this thesis will provide new knowledge on a subject that seems little explored and on which not to be much highlighted yet, and in which there is not much academic work has so far been published. As the economic crisis is still ongoing, little research has emerged to date. Therefore, new knowledge needs to be generated and highlighted not only through the media, but also through academic work.

I hope that through the discussion and analyses in this thesis, noticeable influences from the funding provided by the NSRF will be detected. I would also like to explore whether the funding is affecting sites negatively or positively in Central Macedonia. It is expected that the various effects stemming from the crisis will have an adverse effect on cultural heritage, and that the funding from NSRF is essential for archaeological locations in Central Macedonia. The support and funding that the EU contributes with, the NSRF funding, seems to form the foundation of the archaeological system in Greece during the crisis. Greece's funding and contribution have decreased quite significantly since the crisis started (Howery 2013:229-230), and the system seems to be wholly dependent on international organizations such as the EU to create new knowledge and care for monuments. This is a claim that I can make since Greece's has cut its funding for new projects and has set a standard whereby only rescue projects are to be funded – i.e. only localities that need to be saved from destruction can receive funding and support (Koutsoumba 2013:246). Accordingly, the NSRF projects, other private funding projects and foreign institutions are creating new knowledge and development at archaeological sites.

There is a need for new research questions to be answered and some will be explored in this thesis, but not all of them will be discussed as a part of this thesis. Underlying themes will be discussed, and it will also be interesting to see whether new knowledge will be provided by the analysis and discussions – especially how cultural heritage in Central Macedonia is affected by the economic crisis. It will also be interesting to see whether the quantitative analysis will show whether there is a trend regarding which projects are prioritized and, therefore, whether specific monuments are prioritized during the crisis.

This thesis will discuss topics such as illegal grave looting at locations and tourism, restoration and maintenance at sites. I would also like to place a critical focus on the politics of culture and finance, archaeology in Greece, and how the crisis may affect monuments. This thesis may also create focus and new research questions around the subject of cultural heritage and archaeology in Central Macedonia and throughout Greece. Underlying subjects such as Greek economic and cultural politics will be touched on in this thesis. These subjects could potentially draw criticism as this is a sensitive field, in which I as a researcher am fully aware of. I do not expect to produce a fully complete and concluded report on the situation in Central Macedonia or generally in Greece, as I think this is not possible due to the ongoing economic crisis. The thesis will not be affected by the fact that the situation discussed herein

could change, as I am researching funding that has already been provided or granted. I hope that the research and results this thesis contains will show how the crisis has affected cultural heritage since the onset of the crisis, up to the present day.

2.3 Hermeneutics

“The word hermeneutics has three different meanings: expression, interpret and translate. Together these reflect what is called the hermeneutical operation, work that has understanding as a goal.” (Fangen 2014:71)

“Understanding” is a key part of the first and second parts in this thesis. The next chapter will explain the quantitative method, but the quantitative method that this thesis will employ usually has an objective design (Ringdal 2001:108). However, as the hermeneutical theory suggests, the researcher conducts research through a subjective lens. The analysis will thus be subjective to some degree as it is the researcher’s subjective opinions and thoughts that create the research (Fangen 2014:72-73; Kjeldstadli 1999:123-124). Accordingly, the categories I have chosen for the tables and diagrams will also be subjective. The hermeneutical theory and the quantitative method seem to suggest that a statistical analysis will be highly subjective regarding matters such as social settings. One example of this would be to perform a statistical analysis of interviews conducted in which both the statistical result and all the data that one collects will be affected by many social variables. The aim of this thesis is to analyze funding from the NSRF and cannot be analyzed or be subjective from my point of view in regards to such social variables as observation and collecting data. The NSRF data do not constitute a “social aspect,” but consist of funding that has been given or granted: a “dead” subject, in other words. However, the quantitative analysis will be subjective, because there were no stipulated categories for funding for cultural heritage in the NSRF and I therefore had to create my own variables or categories. Therefore, the analysis will be influenced by how I have chosen to create and divide the categories, and will therefore be subjective to some extent.

This thesis, the quantitative analysis, the research question, the theoretical approach, the variables/categories, tables and diagrams have all been created by the researcher and are therefore subjective. Gadamer (2004:302) has suggested with regard to hermeneutical theory that the scientist is limited by his or her own horizontal view. I interpret this to mean that both the research and the interpretation of the results are limited by me as a scientist through my own horizontal view. Accordingly, the interpretation and research that will be performed by

the researcher are limited by the researcher's knowledge, thoughts and understanding. The results can be understood in different ways by different scientists/researchers. This is something that I as a researcher am aware of and is something that deserves being mentioned, because other scientist reading the research might have other opinions on how the research should be divided and understood. In that way I would not claim that any of my interpretations are the absolute truth, but they are my interpretations on how I felt that the research would provide the best results in this thesis and this is something that I am aware of during my analysis. As Helland (2003:541) has suggested: "Those who work with quantitative data are often accused of giving the impression that data reflects 'objective' portrayals of the social reality where the scientist stands on the outside." This is not the case, as hinted at above with regards to the subjective categorization, as a researcher will interpret the data and put forward the results, so they cannot be objective, but subjective due to the interpretation and how the results are laid out by the researcher. Helland (2003:539) reflects brilliantly on this subject:

"The relationship between statistical coherence and the interpretation will always depend on the scientist's theoretical base. It is only when the statistical coherence is being interpreted or trying to be interpreted that it becomes meaningful, but at the same time loses its 'neutral' character." [my translation].

3.0 Statistical Quantitative Analysis

I have drawn together data for and conducted statistical research on a number of projects funded by the NSRF in Greece within the fields of culture and tourism. This is for the period 2007-2013. I decided not to employ a qualitative method in this part of the thesis as I wanted a statistical analysis with nominal/ordinal data, and because I wanted to keep a clear distance from the research question; however, this was not easy as I had to draw up the categories and it therefore became more subjective (Helland 2003:539; Ringdal 2001:108). One of the initial tasks I started with in this thesis was the quantitative analysis. I wanted to grasp the data, the statistics and the projects to see if the thesis was feasible before I came too far along with my thesis to find out that I was at a dead end. Researching the NSRF statistical data and performing the quantitative analysis constituted something that I felt needed to be done first, to find out if the first part of my thesis was possible in terms of the data and the analysis. I eventually chose tables and diagrams because they facilitated a clearer analysis of the NSRF funding. As Ringdal (2001:107) has pointed out: “The traditional image of the differentiation between a quantitative and qualitative method is that the quantitative scientist starts by defining variables and categories” [my translation]. Accordingly, one of the first questions I asked myself was: How could the data gathered from the NSRF be arranged? Subsequently, I defined the variables and categories which will be presented below.

I have drawn up several tables naming the projects and the amount of funding they received. These tables have then been used to make diagrams. All the Figures have been divided into three different analyses, each with a different goal in mind. Table 1 (appendix 1) has been divided into five different time periods – Pre-History/Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Modern. This was then used to make Diagram 1 where the goal was to find out which time period received the most funding, and how much funding each time period received. I decided to combine Pre-History and the Classical periods because some projects were “mixed time projects” consisting of Bronze Age and Classical sites. Table 2 (appendix 2) was also divided into five different themes – “Graves”, “Ancient “Constructions”, “Christianity” (monasteries, churches, chapels and so forth.), “New Constructions” and “Sites.” Table 2 was also made into a diagram aimed at ascertaining which theme received the most funding. Table 3 (appendix 3) was also divided into five – Maintenance, Reconstruction, Building, Research/Excavation and Events. Table 3 was also made into a diagram to find out how the funding was spent.

I have divided the tables and diagrams so we can see which time period seems to have the highest priority for funding, which kinds of sites receive funding and could also give us a great amount of information on what the funding was spent on. My aim with the statistical analysis is to provide a great deal of information through these different charts to see more clearly which kinds of projects received funded. This information is not provided by the NSRF website or the NSRF project internet page (www.Anaptyxi.gr). Making these tables and diagrams has made it much clearer to read and analyze the funded projects, rather than looking at hundreds of projects listed beneath each other without the notion of how much funding is given to any category, other than culture and tourism. The analysis will also provide information about the case studies of Vergina and Olynthus. I will now present the categories and then the table and diagrams charts.

3.1 The categories

For each project, I noted on which themes and potential categories would suit the research. I have tried to make categories which can be linked to categories in the subsequent analysis, but the analysis is not arranged so that a category needs to be linked to another to find a result. I will now list some examples of projects that were funded by the NSRF that may be representative of the various categories.

- **Table and diagram 1 categories – time periods:**

Category 1: Prehistoric and classical: All projects from the Neolithic period (6000 BC) up until the Middle Iron Age (323 BC). The first millennium BC includes the later Dark Ages, the Archaic and classical time periods of Ancient Greece.

Category 2: Hellenistic: All projects from the Middle Iron Age 323 BC-146 AD, which is the Hellenistic time period in the region of Macedonia.

Category 3: Roman: All projects from the Middle Iron Age to the Late Iron Ages up until the Byzantine Period 148 BC-330 AD. The Roman period of Macedonia is measured from the Roman conquest.

Category 4: Byzantine: All projects from the period of ca 330 AD-1453 AD. They may also include some never than of the year 1453 monasteries from Mount Athos.

Category 5: Modern: All projects from 1822 onwards.

▪ **Table and diagram 2 categories – sites which are funded:**

Category 1: Graves: All projects with funding for tasks linked to graves, e.g. maintenance of tombs/graves, excavation of a necropolis, reconstruction of the Royal Necropolis.

Category 2: Ancient constructions: All projects linked to an ancient construction, e.g. buildings, temples, monuments and so forth.

Category 3: Christianity: All projects connected to cultural heritage with links to Christianity, e.g. monasteries, churches, chapels and so forth.

Category 4: New constructions: All projects linked to modern constructions, e.g. the building of a museum, a cinema, a theatre and so forth.

Category 5: Sites: All projects with funding for archaeological sites, e.g. conservation, embellishment of an archaeological site at Pella, configuration of environment of space at the ancient gymnasium of Amphipolis and so forth.

▪ **Table and diagram 3 categories – what the funding is spent on:**

Category 1: Maintenance: All projects with funding for maintenance, e.g. buildings, tombs, churches, monasteries, etc.

Category 2: Reconstruction: All projects with funding provided for reconstruction, e.g. reconstruction of the Palace at Aigai, the Royal Necropolis.

Category 3: Buildings: All projects with funding provided for new buildings, e.g. a new speaker system at a theatre, new air-conditioning for a museum, etc.

Category 4: Research/Excavations: All projects with funding for research and/or excavations.

Category 5: Events: All projects with funding provided for cultural events, e.g. a town festival, national or international movie events, etc.

3.2 The Tables

The aim of my research on the NSRF funding is to ascertain whether there has been a trend for specific projects to be funded during the economic crisis. Koutsoumba (2013:246) has claimed that funding for archaeology and cultural heritage projects in Greece was given a low

priority both before and since the economic crisis, although they are important to the Greek people and economy. Gill (2013), on the other hand, has claimed that monuments that attract many tourists have been undergoing construction, maintenance and reconstruction. Gill (2013:239) has also mentioned that “It could be argued that unexcavated and, indeed, unidentified archaeological sites can be seen as a source of revenue in an economic downturn.” These arguments of Koutsoumba (2013) and Gill (2013) have been in my mind while drawing up the tables, since these archaeologists create different views of the funding priorities and project priorities during the crisis. Accordingly, although the tables were made to ascertain whether there is a trend for specific projects to be prioritized, they were also meant to shed light on these seemingly contradictory arguments. Koutsoumba has made several claims in her article (2013), and also in an interview with Apostolou (2012) where she clearly states her opinion that monuments are being neglected.

Neither Koutsoumba (2013) nor Gill (2013) seem to mention whether their arguments relate to a specific period of time or specific region. Koutsoumba has mentioned in Apostolou’s (2012) article that Hadrian’s Arch and the Temple of the Olympian Zeus are in very poor condition and about to fall to pieces, and Gill (2013:234) has referred to a few, specific archaeological sites. With these claims and arguments in mind, I decided to divide table 1 (appendix 1) accordingly to ascertain whether there is a specific time period which receives more funding. Greece has a rich history from the Bronze Age up to the modern day and table 1 may then reveal the aforementioned – Greece’s rich history throughout, but that depends on how even the funding is and the results as a whole.

Table 2 and diagrams 3 and 4 may help one understand table 1 and diagrams 1 and 2. The most important table and diagram is the first one as it shows which period receives funding; it can therefore reveal whether the funding is in accordance with the NSRF’s program and the National Reform Programs. Diagrams 2 and 3 will be presented below and will provide additional results that will narrow the focus down more specifically. The results of these two charts will also be used in the case studies to show what the funding has been provided for; it will specifically provide a clearer result concerning to the NSRF funding and priorities.

3.3. The tables in detail

In table 2, I wanted to ascertain which sites received the most funding. I divided the different categories after I had looked at all the projects funded in the region. Table 2 (appendix 2) was

divided into various categories “Graves”, “Ancient construction”, “Christianity”, “New construction” and “Sites”, as mentioned above. “Christianity” seemed to need its own category as there were so many different projects within the same field such as the restoration of a chapel, a monastery, a church and so forth. I felt that the analysis needed three tables to gain a full grasp of the subject. Table 3 is also divided into. Like the others, table 3 (appendix 3) will also be made into a diagram to show what the funding is spent on. The funding rules state that a project has to apply for funding for specific tasks such as restoration, building, research and so on. The money received cannot be spent on other tasks (Howery 2013A). All the tables complement each other and will be used to make diagrams and an average statistical diagram. The reason I decided to make these three tables is that the diagrams that will be made from them will complement each other.

3.4 The Diagrams

The diagrams will present the data collated from the tables. Ringdal (2001:300) has commented that a researcher needs to be careful in drawing up diagrams and tables as they could produce an erroneous picture of reality. He has added that the graphical illustration needs to be well categorized so that it does not misinform. I have therefore decided that there will be six diagrams in total; three will be diagrams showing on the Y-line how much money is funded, and on the X-line the five different categories mentioned above and how many projects were funded in each category. On the X-line I have placed the categories which pertain to archaeology and the research question concerning the funding provided by the NSRF during the crisis. In my opinion, the diagrams will not mislead in terms of the categories. According to Ringdal (2001:286): “The variables could be either nominal or ordinal, but the amount of categories should be limited, that way the tables are more synopsis.” So according to both of Ringdal`s thoughts above and my own skeptical thoughts; I think that these diagrams will provide a clear and easy way of reading the information and thus make it much easier to analyze whether any specific categories of projects receive funding over others. The diagrams that will be presented as Figures 3-7 show the average amount of money received per project. My thoughts are that these diagrams can contribute to the discussion together with the diagrams presented as Figures 2-6. The results of all the diagrams will be discussed and analyzed to see if they offer any new information.

In the next chapter I will present the results from my quantitative analysis in the form of text and table 1 (appendix 1), 2 (appendix 2) and 3 (appendix 3) and diagrams 1-6 presented as Figures 2-7.

4.0 Results from the Quantitative Analysis

4.1 Results from table 1 and diagrams 1 and 2 (Figures 2 and 3).

Table 1 was divided into different time periods to show whether there is a trend for specific projects to be funded. To answer the research question, the time period in particular needs to be explored.

The number of projects in this first analysis is 153; 201.53 million euros were funded to them in total (appendix 1). In these five different categories – Prehistory/classical, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Modern – there were some projects that had a double timeframe, in that there was some crossover. One example of this is the new museum under construction in Vergina; it received 18 million euros in funding and is a museum mainly for the Classical and Hellenistic periods (NSRF 2007-2013, with maps and numbers). In such cases, I divided the 18 million euros in two and put 9 million in each category. Table 1 (appendix 1) produced the following results. The prehistory and classical time period had 16 projects funded and a total of 27.15 million euros. The Hellenistic time period had 11 projects funded and a total of 21.51 million euros. The Roman time period had 4 projects funded and 2.5 million euros. The Byzantine time period had 75 projects funded and a total of 90.58 million euros. The Modern time period had 47 projects funded and a total of 59.79 million euros.

When looking at diagram 1 (Figure 2), it is much easier to see the difference between the categories that were funded than on the NSRF internet page. Diagram 1 (Figure 2) clearly shows that the Byzantine period received the most funding at 90.58 million euros, while the Modern period received the second greatest amount at 59.79 million euros. The next two categories - Prehistoric and classical and Hellenistic - are very close to each other in terms of the amount of millions funded to the categories in total, the number of projects funded, and in terms of the average millions funded per project as seen in diagrams 1 and 2 (Figures 2 and 3). Diagram 1 (Figure 2) clearly supports the theory in this paper - whether there is a trend for certain projects to receive funding, in this case with regard to a time period. The more modern time periods, the Byzantine and the Modern periods, received 100 million euros more than those that are usually referred to as periods of antiquity; the Prehistoric and classical period, the Hellenistic and the Roman period, that received a total of 51.16 million euros combined.

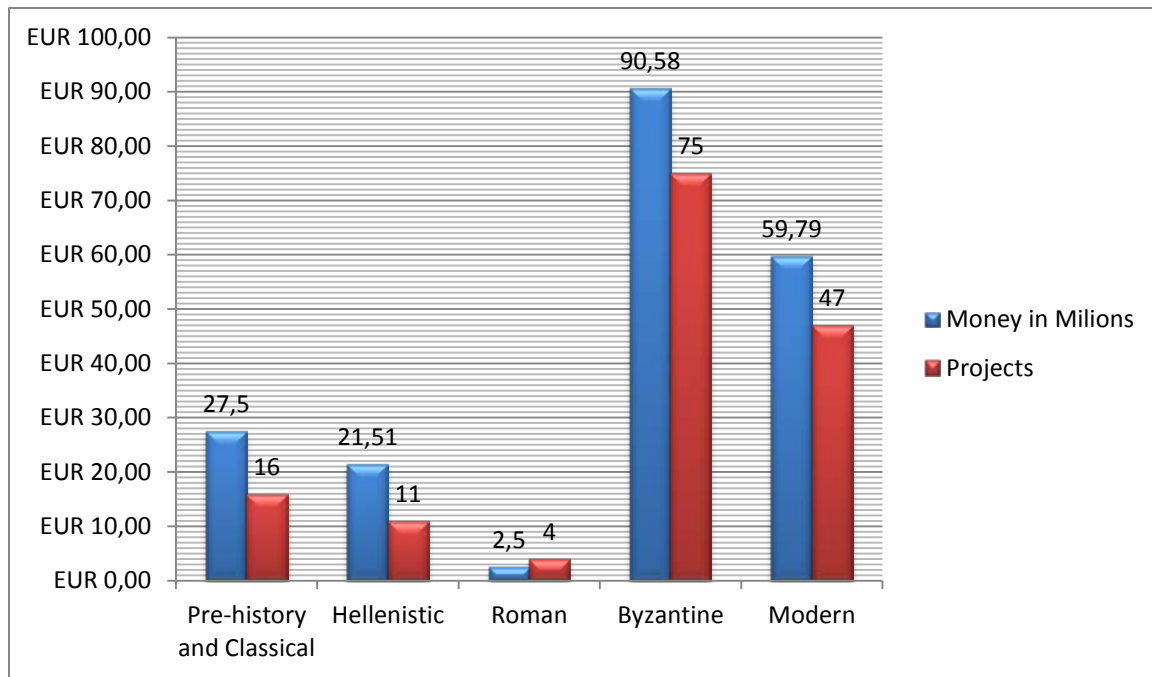


Figure 2: Diagram 1 view each time period and the amount of projects and million euros funded.

On the other hand looking at the analysis of the average amount of million euros received per project, a different answer to the research question seems to be offered. In diagram 2 (Figure 3), there is not much difference between the Byzantine period which received 1.2 million euros per project, and the Modern period at 1.27 million euros. The prehistoric and the classical time periods received 1.69 million euros and the Hellenistic time period received 1.95 million euros in average funding. This clearly places the Hellenistic time period as comprising those projects receiving the most funding per project, with the prehistoric and classical period close by. The Roman period was again at the bottom of the funding “pyramid” at 0.62 million on average received per project.

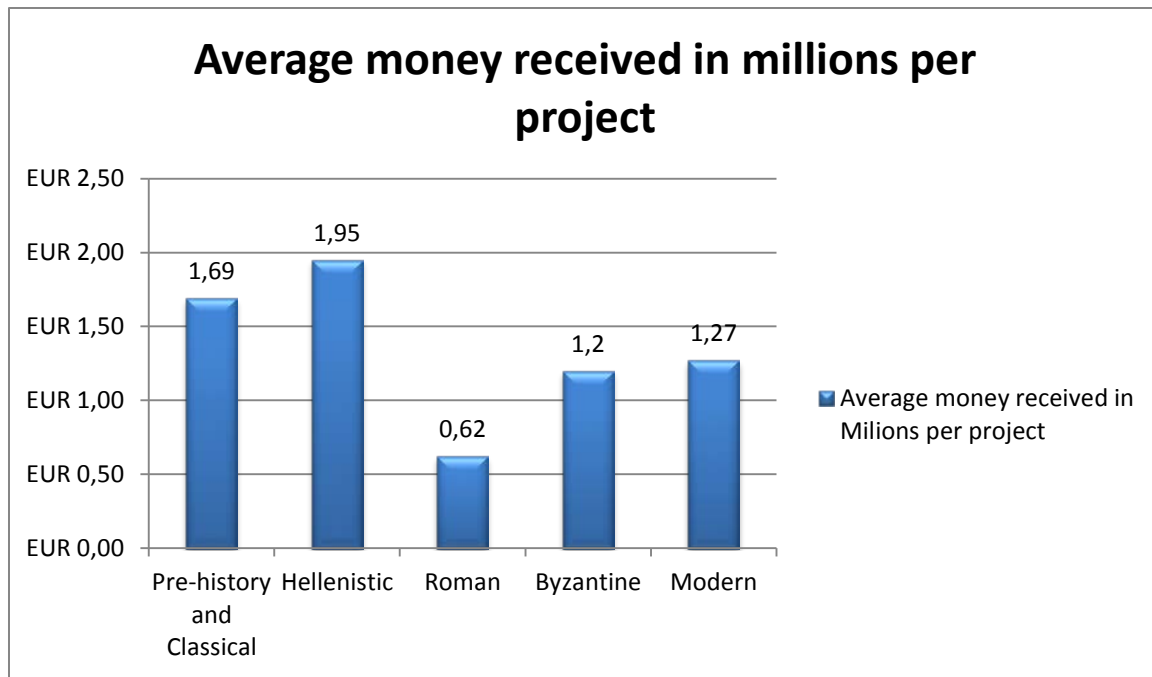


Figure 3: Diagram 2 views the average money received in million euros funded per project for each time period.

4.2 Table 2 and diagrams 3 and 4 (Figures 4 and 5)

Table 2 (appendix 2) was divided into different categories which looked at which kinds of sites received funding. Researching which sites receive funding could show whether there is a trend, and it seemed the analysis did.

There was a total of 127 projects analyzed in this analysis, there is a total of 153 projects funded by NSRF (NSRF 2007-2013 With maps and numbers), but there were 26 projects that did not fit the categories made for this analysis. The 26 projects that were omitted were projects involving funding for modern culture; one example is the funding for a new speaker system at a local town festival. Since this is a thesis about archaeology, I decided to omit such categories from the analysis here.

The "Christianity" category seemed to stand out; it had a total of 91.51 million euros funded across a total of 72 projects. The following categories, "Ancient constructions" and "New constructions" had quite similar results with new constructions receiving a total of 39.4 million euros across a total of 13 projects. "Ancient constructions" received a total of 33.7 million euros across 29 projects. The categories "Graves" and "Sites" are located at the bottom of the chart with "Graves" receiving 12.8 million euros across eight projects and "Sites" at 8.22 million euros across five projects. There is a clear difference in the monies

received in these various categories with “Christianity” receiving approximately the same as all the other projects combined. This analysis, like the previous one, indicates a trend for specific projects to receive more funding than others. Not only is the amount of millions funded to the “Christianity” category at a much higher level, but even the amount of projects in this category is much greater (72) than in the other categories combined (55 projects).

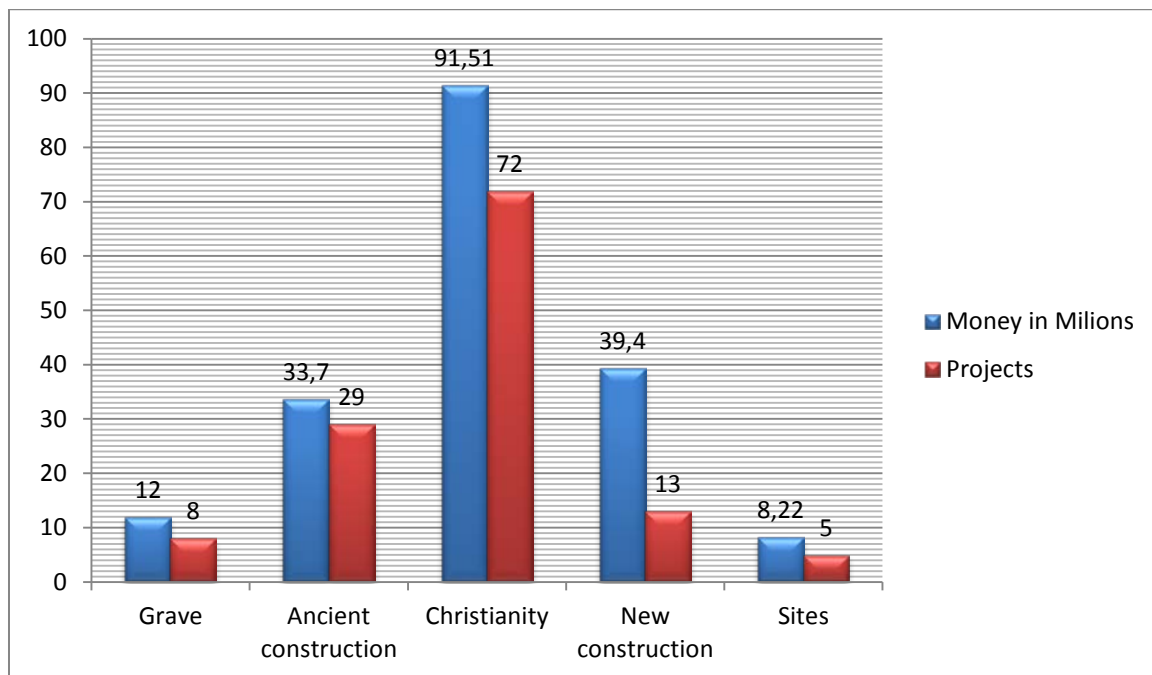


Figure 4: Diagram 3 shows which sites the funding has been provided for and the amount of projects and million euros funded to the sites.

However, when looking at diagram 4, the average money received per project in millions, it clearly does not show a big difference between the categories. The category “new construction” receives the most money per project with 1.78 million euros per project, with “sites” close behind at 1.64 million euros. There is not a huge difference in funding between the categories, except for the “ancient construction” category, which received only an average of 1.16 million euros per project, which is significantly less than the others.

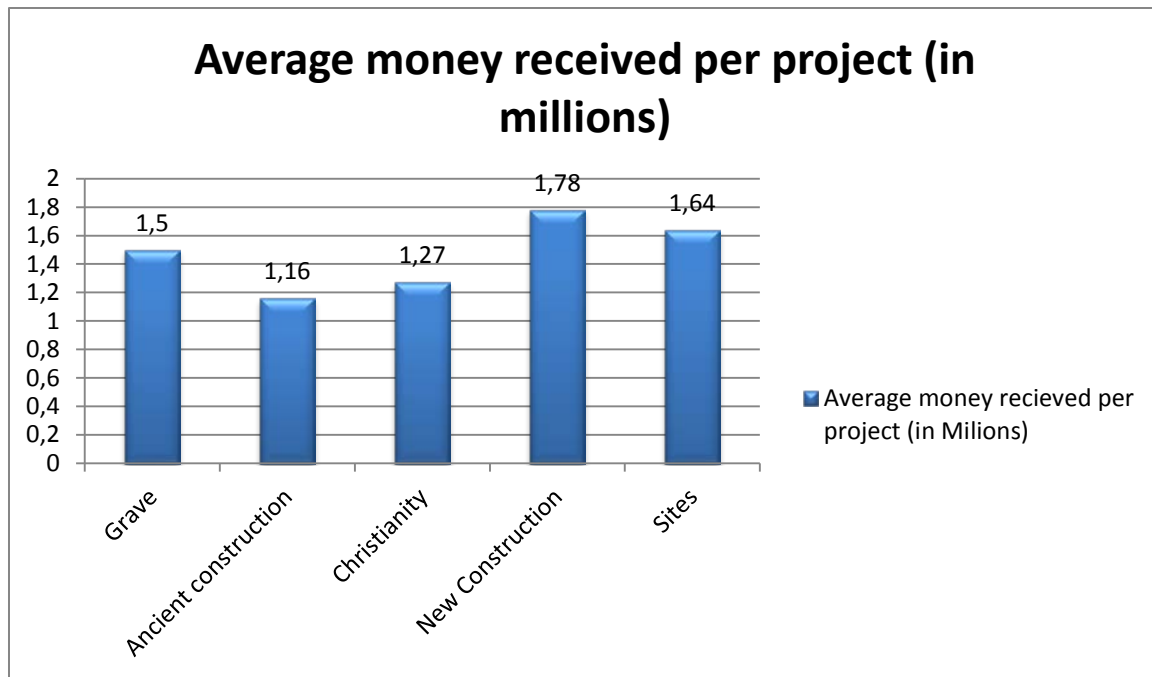


Figure 5: Diagram 4 views the average money received per project in million euros per site.

4.3 Results from table 3 and diagrams 5 and 6 (Figures 6 and 7).

Table 3 was divided into different categories to ascertain what the funding was spent on. This, combined with the previous 4 diagrams, should show whether there is a trend for specific projects to receive funding. The analysis shows great variations, as with diagrams 1 and 3.

In this analysis, 136 projects were researched out of a total of 153 projects. The 17 projects which were omitted did not fit with the categories below and were minor ones involving funding for improvements. A total of 180.1 million euros were funded to these categories in total, but the "Maintenance" category clearly stands out in terms of monies received in funding, with 93.12 million euros funded. The 93.12 million euros funded for "Maintenance" were divided across 87 projects. The "Building" category received 45.59 million euros divided across 22 projects and received the second highest funding in this analysis. The "Reconstruction" category received 23.62 million euros across 12 projects and the "events" category received 16.88 million euros across 14 projects. The "Research/excavations" category received only 0.8 million and had only one project funded by the NSRF. This analysis, like the two previous ones, supports the theory of this paper with regard to the research question. The funding for "maintenance" is much higher than the other categories; when all the other categories are combined, the total amounts to 86.89 million euros, and it is clear there is a trend for funding "Maintenance" which received 93.12 million euros.

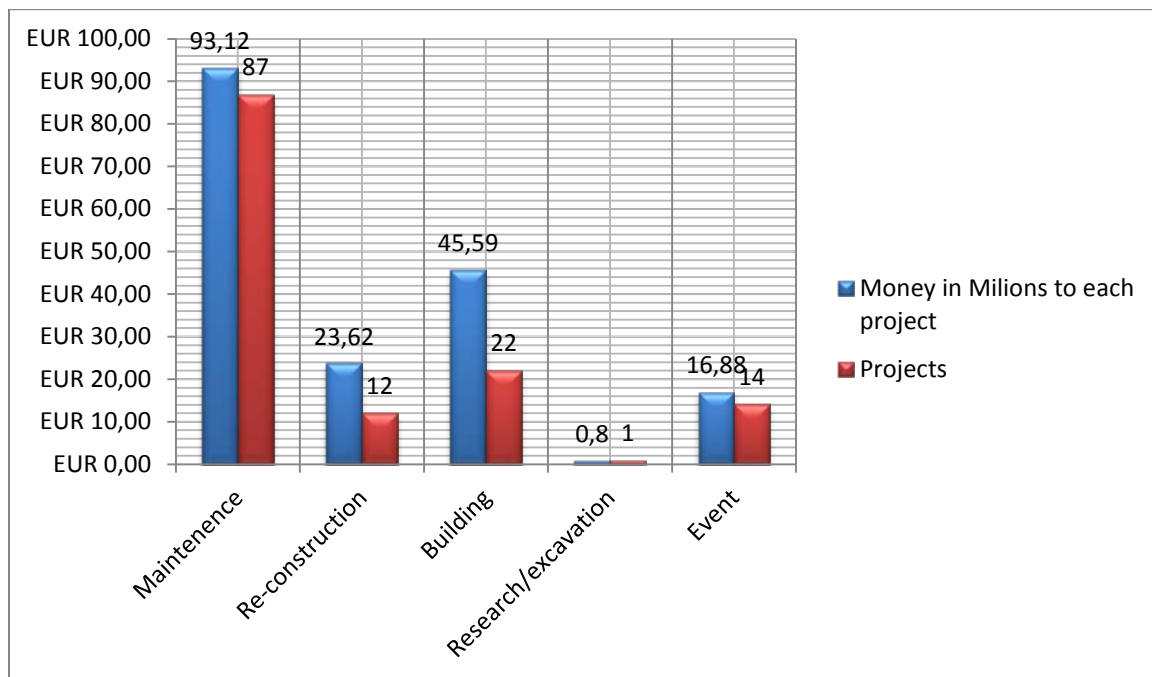


Figure 6: Diagram 5 shows what the funding has been spent on in amount of projects and million euros funded for each category.

However, when looking at the average funding for each project in millions, the “Building” category stands out at 2.07 million euros for each project, together with the “Reconstruction” category which received 1.9 million euros for each project. There is, however, a clear divide, in regards to millions funded, from the top to the bottom of the chart. The “Event” category received 1.2 million euros, “Maintenance” 1.07 million euros and “Research/excavation” 0.8 million euros for each project. There is a 0.87-0.7 million euros in difference in funding received for each project between the “Building” and “Reconstruction” categories towards the next one which is the event category at 1.2 million euros received - that is a divide.

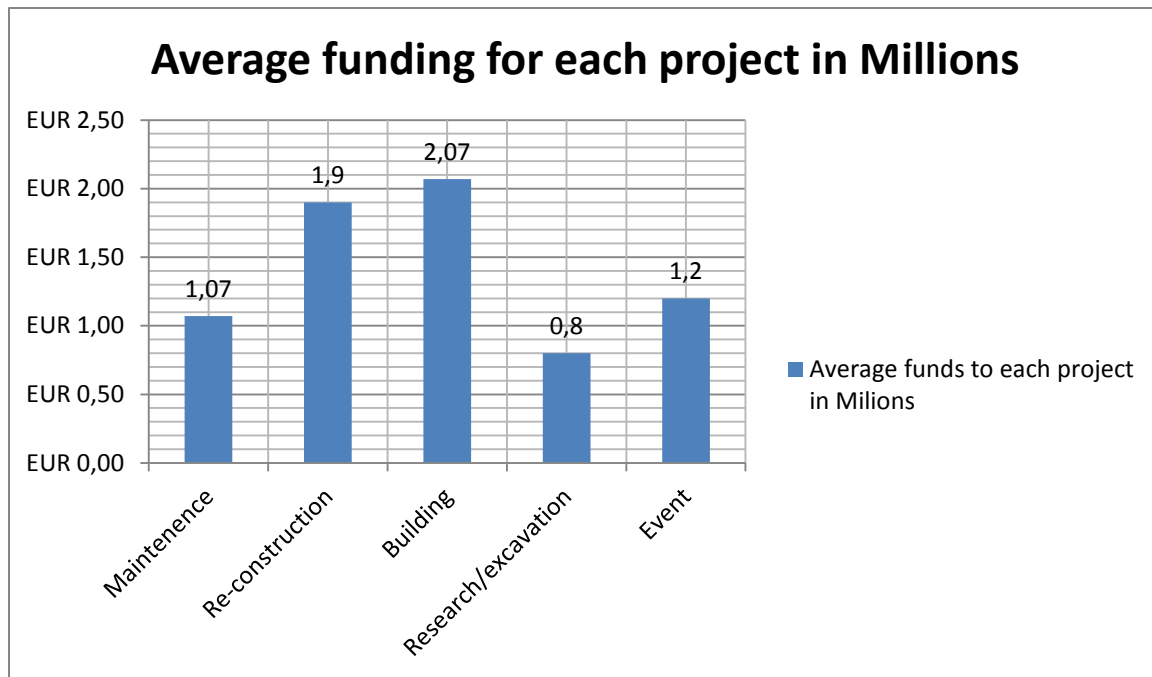


Figure 7: Diagram 6 shows the average funding for each project in million euros funded to each category.

4.4 A summary of the quantitative analysis

The diagrams seem to support the theory of this thesis with regards to a trend for funding priorities for specific projects. In each diagram, one category clearly received most funding, except for in diagram 1 where the “Byzantine” and the “Modern” periods received similar amounts of funding. When drawing together the results from the diagrams, the trends for funding seem fairly clear. It could be called a trend or a priority were the funding for monasteries, churches and all projects in the category of “Christianity” from diagram chart 3 (Figure 4) seems to be connected to the “Byzantine” time period in diagram chart 1 (Figure 2). Almost every project from the categories “Byzantine” and “Christianity” received funding for maintenance (appendix 4). Arguably, there is a trend to fund Byzantine monasteries, churches and all projects in the category of “Christianity” in Central Macedonia.

On the other hand I think and interpret what should be noted as alarming - that there were only 31 projects combined were funded for the periods of prehistoric, classical, Hellenistic and Roman, as seen in diagram 1 (Figure 2). I find this alarming, because the Byzantine and the Modern periods had 122 projects funded when combined. The Roman period had only 4 projects and 2.5 million euros funded and is a clear loser as a time period in terms of monies provided. Also seemingly alarming is the number of projects and amount of money funded for the categories of “Graves” and “Archaeological sites,” and “Research/excavations;” this was

clearly low. I think that this can be interpreted together with the fact that the amount of money funded for the periods of antiquity is fairly low and there is not a great amount of projects for funded for these periods either. I find this alarming, because of the amount of sites from the antiquity, Roman sites included in Central Macedonia, but this will be explained further in the following chapters.

The diagrams that have analyzed the average amounts of money received from funding show a different picture, but at the same time there is such a huge difference in the number of projects funded and therefore also a huge difference in the amount of millions funded to each category for it to be relevant. Therefore, it could it be argued that the lack of funding for the time periods of antiquity for research and excavation, and for graves and archaeological sites are the specific projects that are neglected or at least has the lowest priority from NSRF in Central Macedonia.

4.5 The “winner” in the quantitative analysis: maintenance of the Byzantine era

The Byzantine time period was the clear winner along with the Modern time period in terms of projects funded, according to diagram 1 (Figure 2). The reason the Modern time period was not the winner of the analysis is, that even though it received a lot of funding, that the other analyses, such as diagram 3 (Figure 4), did not show that the “New building” category was receiving as much as the “Byzantine” category. For the Modern time period to be the winner, it would have needed more funding in both the “New construction” and “Building” categories. Both of these categories did, however, receive much more funding than the category of antiquity, but funding for maintenance of the byzantine church categories was much higher. That is why the maintenance of the byzantine monasteries and churches is the winner of the analysis and therefore the highest priority of the NSRF, according to this analysis.

The reason for the “Byzantine” time period, the “Christianity” and the “Maintenance” to become the “maintenance of the byzantine era” is a complicated matter. As appendix 4 shows that all the byzantine monasteries and churches, which are in the “Christianity” category, are all under restoration and maintenance. Therefore, as both the “Byzantine” and “Christianity” categories received much more funding than all other categories, arguably the trend is to fund the maintenance of byzantine era buildings. The “Christianity” category included monasteries and churches, but most these came from the byzantine era, so this also supports my interpretation of the results (appendix 4).

Notably, almost every project funded in the “Byzantine” and “Christianity” categories comprised projects from the peninsula of Mount Athos. It seems strange that so many projects are receiving funding there, while the byzantine monuments of Thessaloniki are being neglected; an example is a monumental gate uncovered during a salvage excavation in Thessaloniki. During this excavation, the byzantine ruins were taken away from their *in situ* environment to a camp for storage far away. (Howery 2013:230-231) Howery (2013:230) argues that this is a subversion of Greek and international law and damages the authenticity of the artifacts. The

byzantine monuments of Thessaloniki, as the example above showcases, can be seen as neglected – while the monuments of Mount Athos seems to be the first priority on the list of NSRF.



Figure 8: A byzantine-era monument discovered during the rescue excavations on the metro in Thessaloniki.

As Mount Athos is a restricted area which allows only a few people

to enter the peninsula and the area each year, arguably it is not contributing a great deal of income to the Greek state, nor does it showcase the country’s archaeology, history or architecture as visitors are few and far between (Agion Oros;

Mount Athos - A Taste of Monastic Life for Some). The fact that so much money has been funded for the area of Mount Athos could suggest that both Koutsoumba (2013A) and Gill (2013) are right in criticizing the prioritization of funding in Greece, both before and since the crisis. I cannot discuss the “pre-crisis” aspect of the funding, but funding for the periods of antiquity, which both Koutsoumba and Gill claim are not prioritized, is arguably lacking. Gill (2013) has mentioned that he thinks that many important sites and monuments are undergoing restoration and maintenance during the crisis. The analysis shows that in Central Macedonia this is in fact true, but with regard to how many sites and monuments are without any maintenance it becomes clear that this is not the case. However, Gill’s (2013:237-238) own

Figures 5-7 show that archaeological sites bring in, according to my reckoning, more than 70% of the total income in Greece in regards to museums vs. archaeological sites. It therefore seems strange that sites that bring in such enormous amounts of money are not more highly prioritized.

On the other hand could it be argued - that the organization or state that grants the funding is not interested in how much money the projects funded generate in income. The funding does not necessarily need to be for a business-related site, which is clearly shown through the analysis made in this thesis through NSRF-funding. This could bring up several other interesting problems to discuss such as asking how organizations prioritize their



Figure 9: Simonopetra Monastery on Mount Athos

funding – to monuments/sites etc. that results in income or to a non-profit project like the Mount Athos example, almost non-profit at least. However, is the funding according to the NSRF program and the National Reform Programs? That will be discussed in the case studies.

Mount Athos is on the UNESCO world heritage list and the website portrays the site thus:

Mount Athos has an enormous wealth of historic, artistic and cultural elements preserved by a monastic community that has existed for the last twelve centuries and constitutes a living record of human activities... Closely associated with the history of Orthodox Christianity, Mount Athos retains its Outstanding Universal Value through its monastic establishments and artistic collections. All the monasteries are well-preserved due to on-going restoration projects carried out according to approved plans. The materials used for restoration are traditional and environmentally friendly. (Mount Athos UNESCO World Heritage List)

The site also claims that the peninsula contributes to many tourists visiting the area and that it is of “outstanding universal value” due to its monastic establishments and artistic collections. I do agree on the matter of the area being important through all its amazing values, except for

the fact that the area contributes to many visitors, as there is only a few people are allowed to visit each year. The only way to visit Mount Athos is to apply for special permission, and one also has to be a Christian, because Orthodox Christians are prioritized. Women and children cannot enter the area (UNESCO Mount Athos). The only other way of visiting the peninsula is by watching an internet hiking video which take you step-by-step through Mount Athos (Walk in Athos). I am not sure how this contributes to tourists and others experiencing the wealth of history and the peninsula's artistic merits, but should we only preserve what everyone can see? Apparently not, and this has contributed to a discussion about the funding prioritizations of NSRF in Central Macedonia. It seems clear through the analyses here that the NSRF prioritizes what it values as "cultural heritage" and not what the country needs during the economic crisis, or the EU's or Greece's programs for priority areas. A discussion about the program and objectives will be carried out in the case studies, but the aforementioned is however correct. It could also be discussed how they would arrange what history is more important than another, but again this is not up for discussion in this chapter.

4.6 The losers in the quantitative analysis: The archaeology of the ancient periods.

According to the analysis, the losers seem to be the periods of antiquity, such as the categories of "Prehistoric and Classical," "Hellenistic" and "Roman." All of these sites could not even gather all their projects and funding to match the same amount of money and projects that the "Byzantine" period received more funding and had more projects than all these categories combined. The reason I have gathered all of the periods of antiquity together in the *loser of the quantitative analysis* section, is that all of these periods were far below the "Byzantine" and the "Modern" period, except for the "Roman" period which clearly did not receive much funding. It seems quite clear that not only did these periods receive less funding, but in diagram 2 (Figure 3) there were the "Graves" and the "Archaeological sites" and in diagram 4 (Figure 5) there was the "Research/excavation" which received the least funding. All of these can be linked to the periods of antiquity and therefore the development of this category in archaeology could find itself in a difficult period. However, most of the projects from these periods received funding for maintenance and "Maintenance" was the category which received most funding in diagram 4 (Figure 6).

Even though the ancient periods did receive funding for maintenance, there is a clear difference between the types of projects funded, and the ancient periods are not prioritized. The funding for "Research" and "Archaeological sites" seems peculiar to me, as the Figures in

Gills (2013:235-238) show that, from 2005 until the first part of 2012, “archaeological sites” generated the most income from museums and archaeological sites. Therefore, it seems peculiar that the funding for archaeological sites, which yield the most money, is very low. As Howery (2013A:231) has mentioned:

A great deal of financial support for Greek archaeological and conservation projects, and the building and renovation of cultural institution comes from the European Commission. These funds can be used to build museums, but there are stipulations that the money cannot be used to maintain their functioning cost, or to finance archaeological excavations or research outright unless the expenses can be billed as educational activities or for tourism.

I find it odd that they have not yet managed to find a way of making excavations and research so they can be billed as educational activities. If this could be done, then several sites and monuments which are in danger, according to the archaeologists mentioned above, could be developed, restored and rescued.

Arguably, however, the funding for “Archaeological sites” in particular is not that critical, because even though sites as a whole do not receive funding, monuments receive restoration and maintenance funding and these are located on archaeological sites. Therefore, sites are arguably being funded through monuments and not through excavations and projects that concern each project on a site as whole. I would claim that sites on the other hand receive funding indirectly

through monuments on the site, but the sites are suffering, because of the lack of funding for the periods of antiquity, which are those that have most of the archaeological sites in the country. In this way, one could claim that the funding for sites is not prioritized.

outsoumba (2013) has



Figure 10: Association of Greek Archaeologists` poster appealing for the international support of Greek cultural heritage.

claimed that the funding for archaeological sites is less highly prioritized, and she seems to be right. This also seems to fit with my own conclusion from the analysis that the ancient periods are not prioritized, in Central Macedonia at least. The crisis has put a cap on the funding from the state, and all the projects are therefore dependent on NSRF funding to develop and survive (Koutsoumba 2013:246). As Koutsoumba (2013:246) has also mentioned, Greek state funding for archaeology since the 1980s has never exceeded one percent of the total national budget and has had the lowest rate of hiring permanent, new staff. It is quite clear that the priority of the funding made by the Greek state is something that has been highlighted in the past, and Howery (2013) and Georganas (2013) would like new funding to invest in the preservation of sites, exhibits and excavations. There has been a clear reduction by the state with regard to the protection of sites, and the NSRF funding does not seem to grant funding for protection, since this would interfere with the NSRF rules in terms of funding for the functioning costs of the site (Howery 2013A:231; Howery 2013B:249).

5.0 The Case Studies

In this chapter, I will introduce the case studies and show how the qualitative methods will be used within each case study. I have chosen the sites of Vergina and Olynthus as the two cases I want to put up against each other. The reason I have chosen case studies as a research method is to find out whether the two sites are being affected by the funding from the NSRF and the Greek state, and by the crisis. The situation is quite complex as there are different rules for funding from the state, and from the NSRF. The effects this may have on the sites will be researched and discussed through the case studies. Various aspects of research will form the basis for the argumentation in the case studies, e.g. the quantitative analysis, textual analyses and interviews. One main aspect of this thesis will be the time period of discussion. The crisis hit Greece in 2008 and the main focus of the research will be on the period from 2008 until 2013-2014. There is thus a complex cluster of both time periods and other factors mentioned above which makes the research more complicated and suits a case study approach, in my opinion. With regard to Katrine Fangen's (2011:188) chapter on case studies, she mentions that: "There is no clear-cut precise way in how you explain the methods being used, how data is being collected and what the results are."

5.1 Vergina and Olynthus

The reason I chose Vergina is that it was funded by the NSRF and is an important site in Central Macedonia and Greece as a whole. I also suspected that Vergina received a great deal of funding by the NSRF, as indeed it did. Additionally, Vergina does not lie close the main tourist routes, unlike with the Parthenon in Athens or the Knossos in Crete – which on the other hand lies within the country's top visitor areas. I chose Olynthus for a similar reason, as it is just off the main tourist track. The main reason, however, was that Olynthus, an important archeological site, does not receive funding from the NSRF, but only from the state. In this way, I hoped the effects of the funding and of the crisis would be much clearer, and this would also facilitate comparing two funding models.

As mentioned above in the chapter on the Statistical Analysis, the qualitative analysis methods can bring the scientist much closer to the object being researched (Ringdal 2001:107-108). I have discussed my theoretical approach above and I think that the scientist can be subjective in how they set up their research question, because the research is then affected by what the scientist thinks is important. I also support Ringdal's (2001:107-108) notion on the case of a qualitative study being a study that gathers information in which could give insight

towards the phenomenon that is being researched or studied. As in the quantitative analysis I have also chosen the sites as my case studies and what kind of subjects I will take a closer look at is affected by me as an scientist – therefore it becomes subjective.

5.2 The funding models

5.2.1 NSRF 2007-2013:

What is the NSRF?

“The national development planning is the outcome of a demanding effort to combine proposals and to blend priorities and covers a multi-level approach that touches upon the global development choices of the country’s economy and society, the EU guidelines, the economic circumstances and the objective potential for efficient and effective project implementation. Within the framework of the planning process, a very broad consultation was carried out with a view to achieving the largest possible participation and consensus in drawing up the strategic choices that would lead to the achievement of a long-term development vision for the country” (NSRF Program: 3)

The quote above is highly illustrative of the NSRF’s work and comes from the first part of the NSRF document. Funding by the NSRF is a complex system and is a co-financed framework between the EU and the Greek state. Before the NSRF was founded, there was a great deal of research performed and data gathered on the Greek economy through statistical analysis and in cooperation with the ministries of the state and the regional authorities. I will try to explain the system shortly and not in detail as the thesis will focus on the analysis of the sites and not the funding system as a whole and how it is organized from top to bottom.

Concerning structure, the Greek Ministry of Economics and Finance (MEF) has responsibility for NSRF implementation. The MEF and the EU have set up an interministerial committee, chaired by the Minister of Economics and Finance, and this has to monitor the progress of development programs and makes policy decisions at a strategic, managerial and operational level. The minister’s supervision and decisions should coincide with the National Reform Program or vice versa (NSRF Program 2007: 3-9). Even though the MEF has responsibility for implementation of the NSRF, the EU provides experts in each field who contribute opinions and advice (NSRF Evaluation ongoing). The EU has formulated substantial analysis and a report containing their advice which has taken the National Reform Program into consideration (NSRF Program 2007).

For a project to be implemented by the NSRF, it needs to apply for funding for specific projects. As Howery (2013A:231) has mentioned, rules state how the funding can be spent.

“A great deal of financial support for Greek archaeological and conservation projects, and the building and renovating of cultural institutions comes from the European Commission. These funds can be used to build museums, but there are stipulations that the money cannot be used to maintain their functioning costs, or to finance archaeological excavations or research outright unless the expenses can be billed as educational activities or for tourism.”

The European Commission in this case is the NSRF. The MEF will be given expert advice from the EU if it needs it, the EU has an option for the NSRF to set up a committee to evaluate the projects, but Greece has decided to run the operation during the period and receive advice instead.

Evaluations are carried out under the responsibility of the Member State or the Commission by experts or bodies functionally independent from the Certifying and the Audit Authorities designated in the framework of the Management and Control System of the programme. The results of the evaluations shall be published according to the applicable rules on access to documents. When a project has been granted they will receive money for the task in the projects and the all the projects are monitored closely.
<http://www.espa.gr/en/Pages/staticEvaluation.aspx> Accessed 15.09.14

With regards to the quote above and the fact that the MEF has taken responsibility for implementing NSRF funding and evaluation, I cannot help but think of the Greek law on the Protection of Antiquities (3028/2002). This restricts foreign work and projects in Greece need to remain under the supervision of ministry officials, specifically those of the Archaeological Service (Howery 2013A:231). According to Georganas (2013:244-245) and Howery (2013:231), it seems as though the ministry has used the Greek Archaeological Services (AGA) to help it with state projects and I cannot see why they would not help in this case too. Neither their PDF about funding nor their internet page quoted above seems to explain how the system works in detail. However, they do write on their website that the evaluation of projects could be carried out by an EU Committee or by the state itself (ESPA 2007-2013; Ministry of Economics and Finance 2007). Therefore, it seems as though there is the option of choice. However, there is a list of objectives that the EU will help with even though the MEF has taken responsibility for implementation. The list is as follows:

- the determination of priorities relating to the assessment and the implementation of the Project assessment and possible proposals for amendments

-
- the formulation of guidelines for the collection and processing of information required in the submission of the strategic reports under Article 29 of Regulation 1083/2006
 - the processing of uniform standards, to be included in the invitations for expressions of interest for the contracting of the work of Assessment Consultants of the operational programs and the NSRF
 - the processing of a formal project contract, with provision for individual adaptations per Program
 - the development of a system for the “quality control” of the whole process and the assessments
 - the examination of the procedures and content of the assessments
 - the review of the suitability of the quantified indicators in relation to assessment and the proposal of necessary adjustments
 - the overall monitoring of the work of the NSRF and OP Assessment Consultants
 - the examination of the adequacy and quality of the Assessment Reports (and drafts thereof) and the presentation of proposals for their improvement. (NSRF Evaluation ongoing).

However, the EU receives post-project evaluations so these can be appraised, and as I have understood from the previous funding period of 2000-2006, the EU also evaluates how the funding has helped the region or country develop. The previous post-project evaluations contributed to the new funding model which became the NSRF (Eilertsen and Bugge Amundsen 2010:127-157; What is the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF)).

5.2.2 How is a project chosen?

In theory, for a project to be granted funding it needs to be consistent with the National Reform Program or vice versa and the thematic priorities of the Development Strategy and the Development of the Region according to the EU analysis (Ministry of Economics and Finance

2007). In the thematic priorities of the Development Strategy, there are two objectives that pertain to archaeology and cultural heritage:

- **General objective 3: Diversify the country's tourist product.**
- This general objective is specified as follows:
 - Enriching, and promoting the country's tourist product -
“Enriching the tourist product” focuses on exploring the natural and cultural reserves in order to prolong the tourist period. This will be achieved through a dynamic development of special and alternative forms of tourism, through integrated and innovative interventions to modernize the tourist sector, as well as through interventions that will supplement and upgrade infrastructure for developing traditional, special and alternative forms of tourism.
 - “Promoting the country's tourist product” will be attained by making the most of the achievements and tools of knowledge society and modern information and communication technologies. (Ministry of Economy and Finance 2007:38)

- **General objective 17: Promote culture as a vital factor of the country's economic growth.**
- This general objective is specified as follows:
 - Reinforcing the cultural infrastructure of Greece - concerns all periods, including the development of Modern Civilization infrastructures, in both urban centres and rural areas. The objective also focuses on developing cultural infrastructure and services in the islands, in mountainous areas and along major road axes and waterways.
 - Boosting demand in the field of Culture - focuses on developing quality services and cultural institutions of a European and international range.
 - The achievement of these objectives relies on the mobilization of private investments to promote sponsorships, enhance modern civilization and cooperation between the public and the private sector in actions such as e-services, production and trading of genuine copies, etc. (Ministry of Economics and Finance 2007:55).

The Development of the Region objectives which pertain to archaeology and cultural heritage are as follows:

Kendriki Makedonia [Central Macedonia, in this paper]:

- Become a region of innovation and of sustainable development.
- Develop Thessaloniki and the region as a center metropolitan in the Balkans.
 - Become a pole of transnational cooperation and European integration in the broader area of South East Europe (Ministry of Economics and Finance 2007:57).

I have summarized the objectives above for Central Macedonia as they will be explained in more detail in the case studies. I have chosen to do this rather than explain every bullet on their own, because they will be explained in the case studies and the bullets gives an idea of what the objectives are. For the new period of funding 2014-2020, the European Commission has decreased funding for Greece by 13 percent (Howery 2013A:232).

5.2.3 Summary of the NSRF funding model

A project needs to apply to the NSRF, which is run by an inter-ministry of the MEF, for a project to receive funding. To be approved, the project needs to be in accordance with the National Reform Program, the Thematic Priorities of the Development Strategy and the Development of the Region according to an EU/NSRF analysis. The funding cannot support maintenance costs after the project has been completed, and the funding can only be used for the specific tasks for which the project applied. During the project and after completion, it will be evaluated by the Greek state and the EU, and the latter will evaluate how the funding has worked in terms of the objectives, i.e. development.

5.2.4 Funding from the Greek state

The Greek state funds archaeological and cultural heritage projects through the NSRF and individually through its own independent state funding. The funding from the state goes via the Ministry of Culture and Sports at state level and the ephorates who manage the different regions of the country. Some archaeologists (nevne her de forskjellige kildene og eksemplene) have criticized the state for its low prioritization of funding for archaeology and cultural heritage. The reason for their critique is that monuments and sites yield a great deal of the total state income, but receive less than one percent of the national budget in funding (Koutsoumba 2013:246). According to the NSRF Program (2007:15), tourism accounts for 17% of GDP and provides 800,000 jobs directly or indirectly serving the tourist sector which

accounts for 18% of total employment in Greece. The fact that only one percent is provided in funding from the national budget is therefore surprising as one might imagine that one would invest in that which yields income. Not to mention that tourism is a vital part of the income for the Greek economy, you would also think that the national budget would set aside higher percentages towards funding than one percent of the national budget.

However, almost no systematic excavations, funded by the Greek state alone, have been carried out in the past twenty years, except for a few which have been chosen for a more prolonged period of excavation (appendix 4; Hellenic Republic Ministry of Culture and Sports). Universities and foreign institutions have excavated at Greek sites, but only to a very limited extent. During the last twenty years, the priority, or should I say what has actually been done, has been salvage and rescue excavations. Rescue excavations are granted or performed when proposals for building new roads, buildings and so forth are submitted. The Archaeological Service must grant its approval before construction can take place and therefore a trial digging is performed. As Kalpakis (appendix 5) has mentioned: “Then, if the soil is clear, we let them go on, but in case anything is found, they must stop immediately and then we carry out a rescue excavation.” This pertains to small projects, but during larger projects, an archaeological team must be present at the dig from start to finish. At such larger projects there must, like at the smaller ones, be a trial dig before building can commence.

Salvage excavations, on the other hand, are when an ephorate applies to the Ministry of Culture and Sports for funding to save a monument or site in desperate need of maintenance or excavation. The ephorates have the responsibility for the region’s monuments and sites and have probably therefore, to my understanding, control over the state of the monuments and sites. Funding can be granted for the maintenance of a monument due to decay because of the climate, but funding can also be given for excavations if there have been illegal digs on a site. In this way, the monuments can be salvaged from decay, and sites and their artefacts protected from further looting. The budget for these kinds of excavations is not included in the state budget, but must be applied for from special budgets.



Figure 11: Aerial photo of the burial mound of Amphipolis.

However, some systematic funding is provided on special occasions, according to Filis (appendix 6), who says that the state issues monies for what he calls *emergency funding* (for a site or monument that has recently been discovered and seems to be of great importance).

One such example is the Amphipolis tomb that has been widely reported. It is an exceptionally large grave tomb with rich monuments decorating its exterior (The Amphipolis Tomb). According to the tomb's internet page (state funding of Amphipolis), the total amount of funding from the various Greek regions and the Ministry of Culture is 590,000 euros. The regions and the Ministry seem to be clearly signaling that this is a significant site that needs to be excavated; it is and is, as



Figure 12: Recent excavation at Amphipolis of the burial mound's entrance. The entrance is richly decorated with two sphinxes on either side.

mentioned above, a site or monument that seems to be of great important – and is the largest grave tomb in Greece to date.

5.3 The case of Olynthus

Olynthus is a site located near Nea Moudania in Chalkidiki, Central Macedonia. I remember the first time I heard about it in my first year at the University of Oslo when reading Charles

Gates' *Ancient Cities – The Archaeology of Urban Life in the Ancient Near East and Egypt, Greece, and Rome*. Gates (2003:268-270) has written about the hundred or so houses of Olynthus, the most found so far. This has given archaeologists great knowledge about Greek private housing and urban plans in classical times. The city flourished from 432 BC until its



Figure 13: House structures on the site of Olynthus.

destruction by Filip II of Macedonia in 348 BC; the area was abandoned in 316 BC (Gates 2003:268).

The city was built on two flat-topped hills rising about 30-40 m. above the surrounding plain (the North and South Hills). In addition, houses were built to the east of the two hills, down on the plain in the area known as the "Villa Section." A narrow ridge extending southwards from the

southeast corner of the North Hill is known as the East Spur Hill (ESH). The South Hill was probably occupied as early as the seventh century, and continued to be densely inhabited throughout the life of the town. By contrast, the North Hill was not inhabited until the anoikismos of 432 or shortly thereafter... (Perseus Olynthus Site)

The site of Olynthus was first excavated by David Robinson of John Hopkins University over four sessions from 1928 to 1938, and he managed to excavate more than five hectares of the site and its harbor (Cahill 2008; Perseus Olynthus website). In recent times, the site was excavated from 1990 until 2000 and received co-funding from the European Union and the Greek state (appendix 8). In recent times, small excavations on the site have also been performed, such as a collaborative excavation between the British school in Athens (British* Universities and the Michigan College) and the Thessaloniki University (appendix 7; Gates 2003:268-273). Only ten percent of the archaeological site of Olynthus has been excavated, meaning 90 percent remains unexplored. Although there is so much left to excavate, the Olynthus site did not apply for funding by the NSRF; this seems strange, as many archaeological sites in Central Macedonia applied for and received funding. However, the results from the quantitative analysis in this paper arguably show that the site might not have been a priority either way. Olynthus, I would suggest, is of such importance that it would have received funding in terms of NSRF *strategic planning*, but Elisavet Tsigarida (appendix 7) has

claimed that the site is not severely affected by the crisis in any case. Even though the site is not severely affected by the site, it seems clear that the state funding – which does not fund excavations if it is not a salvage excavation such as mentioned above – affects the site negatively. I researched every project funded by the NSRF while scouting the archaeological sites of Central Macedonia and surrounding areas to check for sites which do not receive NSRF funding and which I would deem to be important archaeological sites. Olynthus was the site which stood out the most, because of its size and importance in understanding the functioning of houses in Ancient Greece.

Olynthus has received funding from the state for the past ten years. This funding has been used for the functioning of the site and museum. Funding has not been received for excavations as the state has cut its funding for such, as written in detail in the previous chapter. Olynthus, like many other sites which do not receive NSRF funding, only has private funding and funding from foreign institutions which provide the possibility for excavations in cooperation with Greek archaeologists to support its development. Therefore, if the archaeologists that control the site are interested in development, this is dependent on foreign institutions and organizations since the funding for excavations is only provided from outside of the nation's borders. This means that archaeological sites such as Olynthus, which is funded by the state, has no chance of developing new knowledge to a great extent, unless it finds something spectacular. According to Dimitrios Kalpakis (appendix 5), if it does find something spectacular, this would draw interest from the state in terms of funding, as is the case with the current excavation of Amphipolis.

However, the site of Olynthus does have a collaborative excavation project ongoing. This consists of cooperation with the British school in Greece; accordingly, Olynthus seems dependent on one foreign institution as a development strategy. This lack of funding and the lack of new knowledge emanating from Greece may affect the discipline of Mediterranean archaeology. At the University of Oslo and abroad there seems to be a lack of interest in Mediterranean archaeology and classical archaeology and, indeed, classical subjects are disappearing from study programs. This may be due to a lack of jobs internationally in this area or due to the lack of funding and the knowledge aspects mentioned above. Howery (2013:233) for example has argued that a great deal of unemployment could affect the next generation and their appreciation of archaeological heritage in general; he mentions Greece as an example. The economic and other problems in Greek archaeology might not attract

students or archaeologists to the discipline. It might on the other hand create further distance from students and archaeologists towards a discipline that needs their interest in a difficult time. It might as well not attract private investments or more attention towards the subject.

Several foreign international organizations has granted funding for parts or consistently during the crisis in Greece, such as UNESCO, EEA, EU (NSRF), and other private institutions. Such funding also contributes to a problem that is the funding of the post-funding phase. The funding from the NSRF is, as mentioned, earmarked for specific tasks and the funding cannot be used for functioning costs, or for financing archaeological excavations or research unless they can be billed as educational activities (Howery 2013:231). Is Olynthus such an example? The site was co-founded by the EU and the state in the 1990s and has had excavations performed on it during this period (Appendix 8), but since this, the site has remained at status quo. Accordingly, the state takes sole responsibility for the functioning of the site, and although this may be adequate, what about further development? There has not been much on the site except for recent excavations together with the British school of Athens. The state on the other side are absent with interest, the economy has been on a downward role before the crisis hit the country, but the funding towards archaeology as been slim all along with only one percent of the country's budget. What is strange about this is that cultural heritage and tourism are one of the country's leading categories for income generation, and in regards to the wealth of cultural heritage, the priorities of the country's cultural politics thus seem peculiar. If the monuments suffer, deteriorate or are even destroyed wholesale, what will then happen to the income? Who will want to see the faded and destructed monuments and artefacts? This, of course, is hypothetical. As long as the country's culture politics can lean on international funding, this does not seem to affect the sites over a longer period. Olynthus was funded 14-24 years ago and could apply for funding at a later point and the site would then be saved again, but whether saved or if the sites could need development; it lays on others shoulders than the state.

The crisis has affected many archaeological sites and museums according to archaeologists. One aspect is illegal looting and digging on sites; also, the illegal trafficking of artefacts has gone up by over 25 % during the crisis and has become a major problem, according to Gill (2013). These issues might be correlated to the state's budget cuts for security at sites and museums and for maintenance. The lack of constant care, security and surveillance at sites and monuments has resulted in deterioration due to illegal digging and looting (Howery

2013A; Gill 2013A:239-240; Gill 2009B). According to Tsigarida (appendix 7), however, the site of Olynthus has not had any trouble with illegal digging, looting or a lack of security, but the site does have some areas in need of maintenance. Howery (2013A:229) has claimed that these are significant problems which could lead to several archaeological sites being destroyed.

Is Olynthus affected as Koutsoumba has claimed in the news article on Hadrian's arch and the Temple of the Olympian Zeus? Koutsoumba (Apostolou 2012) has mentioned that the care for these monuments has been set back since the crisis; the monuments have gone without the maintenance they usually receive and need after the winter period. According to this article (Apostolou 2012), the monuments are in such a poor state that they are about to fall apart. Arguably, this statement could be interpreted as a media stunt to draw more attention to the monuments and thus receive funding; or, it could be seen as an archaeologist's genuine concern for the state of monuments throughout Greece. Koutsoumba does not mention any monuments from Central Macedonia, but Tsigarida (appendix 7) has said that the walls in the preservation area need restoration after so many years without proper care, but funding from the state is absent. Arguably, at Olynthus the funding is not sufficient to care for onsite monuments, and Koutsoumba's (Apostolou 2012) claims about Hadrian's Arch and the Temple of the Olympian Zeus might be correct and can be compared with Olynthus in this case. The quantitative analysis also shows how antiquity sites is on the lower end of the priority scale and these sites might then be affected to a greater degree than byzantine sites, for example.

According to Georganas (2013:242-243), both private and public museums are having difficulty taking care of their monuments and maintaining their normal opening hours. The budget cuts affect both monuments and artefacts outside and in the museums and conservation and maintenance activities are having significant difficulties compared to before the crisis (Apostolou 2012; Georganas 2013; Howery 2013A). However, Koutsoumba (2013:246; Appendix 5) has mentioned that Greek state funding has remained the same since the late 1980s. How is cultural heritage then being affected by the crisis to a greater degree than before it? Regarding NSRF funding, the state should function or prioritize differently. New museums are being built, like the one in Vergina, but there has previously been an example of museums being built, but no plan to uphold or start the functioning costs – which is provided by the state.

The funding for new museums should increase the potential to take care of Greek cultural heritage, but the situation is complex. Although funding has been provided for new museums, such as the one in Vergina which will be looked at more



Figure 14: The Archaeological Museum at Polygyros when it was under renovation.

closely in the next chapter, state funding for functioning costs at museums remains crucial. One example is the funding that was given for the renovation of the archaeological museum at Polygyros which stood vacant in 2013. The NSRF funding was only for renovation and no state funding was provided for the museum to open and operate afterwards. Arguably, NSRF funding is a great way of helping protect Greek cultural heritage, but at the same time, it can be argued that it should also then contribute to the functioning.

The project, funded by the National Strategic Reference Framework 2007-2013, includes an anti-seismic retrofit to the old building and an expansion of space storage, exhibitions, and workrooms. While the EU money provided covers the building's renovation, there is no money designated for the creation of exhibitions, the hiring of staff, or for the continuing maintenance of the building and grounds (Howery 2013:232).

On the other hand, however, one could ask how deeply the NSRF should involve itself in the Greek economic system, and how much responsibility it should assume. The funding will end one day and then Greece should manage to stand on its own and take care of *its* monuments on its own – such as with Olynthus. Olynthus is functioning, as far as I can tell from emails with Tsigarida, but it lacks funding for preservation and development. Arguably, however, most sites lack funding for some monuments and their maintenance, preservation and restoration. Tsigarida (appendix 7) and Howery (2013A:231) mention that funding from the state has always been low and has decreased during the crisis; this might mean that the funding would not have been forthcoming whether or not the crisis had arisen. In other words, the crisis might not be to blame, but the cultural politics of Greece and their responsibility to

protect their monuments. One could also argue whether these are *Greek* monuments, or *world* monuments, and how should the responsibility be divided if a country is undergoing an economic crisis. Should the world contribute to the preservation of a monument of cultural or historical importance to the world? Is this then the case of Greece, a country with great wealth in history, but low in economy?

It has been asked whether Greek cultural heritage could be sold (Smith 2014), but according to Greek law, cultural heritage belongs to the citizens of Greece, not to the state alone (Voudouri 2010). The principle of protection, however, is also closely connected to the formation of a Greek national identity and the nation-state (Meskell 2014). One example showing how closely connected cultural heritage is to the nation is the Elgin Marbles. The Elgin marbles, sculptures from the Parthenon, were removed at the start of the nineteenth century and later sold to the British Museum. Greece has since officially requested the marbles be returned, but this has proven to be highly problematic (Hamilakis 2007). Hamilakis (2007) also argues that the removal of the marbles elevated their status to “living entities” that should be returned and reconnected with the rest of their “family.” This is, according to Hamilakis (2007), a key aspect of nationalism.

Is it the world’s responsibility to fund the site of Olynthus and other monuments because Greece cannot afford to do so? This could be the case as international organizations like UNESCO have conventions signed by 195 states stipulating that nation-states should protect both their World Heritage sites and their broader national heritage (Meskell 2014:221). The question on who’s responsibility it is are a question that suits its own thesis, but I wanted to bring up the topic in regards to the crisis and what if a country are not in an economic position to take care of its cultural heritage.

Problems within archaeology are, according to Alexopoulos and Fouseki (2013:4), caused by the lack of adequate funding - current members of the Association of Greek Archaeologists point to the existence of around 900 permanent employees for over 19,000 archaeological sites and 210 museums in the country. It is true that cultural heritage tends to be compromised in periods of economic crisis, and that the austerity measures imposed in order for the Greek economy to recover have already taken their toll. These measures have resulted in budget cuts and a ten percent reduction in staff at what used to be the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (now the Ministry of Sport and Culture), while through the imposition of Law 4024/2011,

from October 2011, several of the most experienced archaeologists were forced into early retirement. However, Tsigarida claims that there has not been any change in or firing of employees at Olynthus during the crisis, so the site cannot have been affected by fewer workers. The budget cuts have seemingly only affected the possibility to restore the site. The funding from the state was already low even before the crisis, so there might not have been any great changes during the crisis except for fewer tourists visiting the site, according to an email sent in May by Tsigarida (appendix 8). If, however, the state did offer more funding for excavations and protection of sites, it might have prevented the looting of an unknown Macedonian grave. Morgan (2012:2) has argued that illegal looting in Northern Greece is a huge problem and mentions an example from 2011; a cache of archaic metalwork and other finds was discovered in the possession of an arrested group of looters; this had been stolen from five burials at an unidentified Macedonian cemetery.

The collection includes a so far unique pair of solid gold soles and a silver phiale with a gold omphalos identical to one from Sindos (perhaps even from the same mould). Despite similarities with finds from Sindos and Archontiko Giannitson near Pella, no illegal excavation has been reported at these well-documented sites, and the material seized seems therefore to come from previously undocumented sites (Morgan 2012:2).

Although Olynthus (appendix 7) has reportedly not been affected by looting, as have neither Pella nor Giannitsa have as mentioned by Morgan, the problem is evident in the region of Macedonia and Northern Greece. Changes in the infrastructure and funding are essential for the region and something needs to be done to tackle this. I do agree with Morgan's (2012:2) suggestions about performing GIS-based fore-searches and, building project and building project evaluations as a way to hinder illegal looting and digging. This could also contribute to tourism in Greece through excavating unidentified and unexcavated sites.

An example of a site which is closed to the public is an example from the site of Mieza. The example is the Macedonian grave tombs of the Tomb of Lyson and Kallikles, the Tomb of Judgement and the Tomb of the Flowers. All these sites have been closed to the public due to a lack of funding and have even been closed to protect them from deterioration. However, two of these three sites are undergoing construction to open to the public, but the Tomb of Lyson and Kallikles will not be opened as it is still buried underground, according to the website of Naoussa (The Macedonian Tombs of Lyson and Kallikles) to protect its unique murals and inscriptions. All of the three tombs are important ones with great features and the Tomb of Judgement is, according to the Ministry of Culture and Sports (The archaeological site of

Mieza), probably stated pre excavation of Amphipolis, the largest known Macedonian tomb. In regards to what has been argued above some of these tombs have previously been looted and it should be possible for the public to visit them; the sites should also be protected. None of the tombs tomb, except for the Tomb of Lyson and Kallikles, will be open to the public for several years. These are known tombs of great importance, but the public are not aware of these due to the fact that they have not been open to the public and is an example of sites were funding is absent (The archaeological site of Mieza).



Figure 15: The Macedonian Tomb of Lyson and Kallikles.

Greek state services have long been associated with tendencies for clientelism and favoritism, and have often been criticized for matters pertaining to heritage management (Alexopoulos and Fouseki 2013; Hamilakis 2007: 37). Simultaneously, overcentralization of the administrative system is often regarded as hindering innovation at local level. There has been a lack of long-term strategies transparent to the public, and it is difficult to hold the relevant authorities to account for their policies, decisions and actions. Alexopoulos and Fouseki (2013) have described the problems discussed above and the problems in archaeology in general as follows:

Moreover, the opportunistic attitude of the recent past (hopefully not of the present and future) which often entailed fast absorption of available funding for the conduction of projects without the development of a long-term management plan is not realistically viable – as in the case of several interventions for the enhancement of archaeological sites funded by the European Union (Alexopoulos and Fouseki 2013; 4-5).

According to the data in my possession, Olynthus seems to suffering from not being able to develop due to a lack of NSFR funding. The quote above seems to indicate that it could have developed and a great deal of knowledge could have been created if there had been a long-term plan after the 1990s co-funding project was finished. However, I would criticize the cultural politics of Greek heritage management. The Association of Greek Archaeologists'



Figure 10: Association of Greek Archaeologists' poster appealing for the international support of Greek cultural heritage.

poster to stop IMF cuts depicts a monument in crisis, but as discussed above, it leans on European history and national history at the same time. Whose history and responsibility is this? The association's appeal seems to suggest that the country is in desperate need of economic help – but were not funding levels low even before the crisis? A complete

reorganization of the priorities for cultural heritage may be needed.

I want to end this case study with a quote I find appropriate in terms of the discussion in this thesis, especially in this chapter as my arguments is neither of the below, but I do argue and criticize the funding system and how it affects sites. As Kostas Sbonias (2004: 130-31) has argued: "Sometimes different opinions on culture and history are perceived as unpatriotic when coming from Greeks or as attacks on Greek integrity when coming from foreigners."

5.4 Case study: Vergina



Figure 16: Area photo from the archaeological site of Vergina.

“At the southern end of the Macedonian plain, nestling in the foothills of the Pierian Mountains, in the heart of the area which was for Herodotus (Histories 7,131) the “*Makedonis ge*”, the cradle of the Macedonians, is Aigai, the premier city of Macedon. ...The vast cemetery with hundreds of tumuli, which impresses the visitor even today, shows that from as early as the beginning of the first millennium BC an exceptionally important, prosperous and populous urban centre had developed in this place.” (Kottaridi 2011B: 7)

The quotation above is taken from the introduction to the book *Macedonian Treasures – A Tour through the Museum of the Royal Tombs of Aigai*. It depicts the ancient Macedonian city of Aigai/Aegae, now in the modern town of Vergina. The archaeological site of Vergina and the construction of a new museum have been co-funded by the NSRF since the beginning of the economic crisis and they are scheduled to receive funding until 2020 (Appendix 4; NSRF 2007-2013 with maps and numbers). The archaeological site, including the Palace of Aegae, the construction of the new Multi-Cultural museum and the monuments of the museum of Vergina, will be the key topics in this case study.

Unlike Olynthus, Vergina is funded by the NSRF and has been developing new knowledge and carrying out reconstructions of monuments throughout the crisis. According to the tables on the NSRF internet page, things are developing according to the scheduled plan (NSRF 2007-2013 with maps and numbers).

The cultural heritage of Vergina is really developing under the funding from the NSRF during the crisis. There A number of current projects are funded by the NSRF, such as the reconstruction of the Royal Necropolis and the ancient Palace at Aegae, a new new Multi-central museum, the virtual museum for Alexander the Great and the network for a virtual tour to the Ancient Kingdom of Macedonia (appendix 9; appendix 4). These are not few projects for a single site and the money funded for these projects is estimated at over 30 million euros provided by the NSRF before the year 2020. State excavations are also being carried out on the archaeological site of Vergina, and with the ancient site of Almopia, it is the only pre-byzantine archaeological site to receive state funding for excavations in the period 2001-2014 (Hellenic Republic Ministry of Culture and Sports Funding 2001-2014). It should be noted that during the period of excavation mentioned in the last sentence, the excavation during 2000-2006 could be co-funded by the EU and Greece together as there were a similar co-funding system pre-2007 (Hellas 2000-2006 Community Support Framework).

Despite many archaeologists mentioning, several noted in this thesis, mentioning the negative effects of the economic crisis on the cultural heritage of Greece, there are few such effects at Vergina. Katerina Nikolaidou (appendix 9) has said that there has been a budget cut which has affected workers' pay and that there have also been additional budget cuts. This seems to have led to difficulties in finding resources for restoration work, but at the same time, according to Howery (2013A:231), this is a fairly common difficulty within Greek cultural heritage.

Nikolaidou (appendix 9) has also stated that there has not been any deterioration in any monuments or artefacts due to the crisis.

However, Howery (2013A:231) has claimed that many monuments and sites are undergoing restoration during the crisis and are thus off-limits to public visitors.



Figure 17: The mosaics and structure of the Palace of Aegae

The archaeological sites of Vergina can also be placed in this category. It is closed to the public due to restoration, according to Nikolaidou., and I would think that the work being

done is probably the NSRF funded reconstruction of the royal necropolis and the Palace of Aegai and the building of the Multi-Central museum. These sites are closed, but at the same time they are contributing to a long-term perspective in the development and reconstruction of monuments, archaeological sites, buildings and museums. When taking a closer look at Vergina, which is a small village town with a population of a little over a thousand people. After the completion of all the NSRF projects in 2020, Vergina will have one of Greece's greatest reconstructed monuments in the form of the Palace of Aegai, a Royal Necropolis, the Museum of the Royal Tombs of Aigai with Filip II's tomb, a new high-tech virtual museum online, a brand new Multi-Central museum and newly restored and reconstructed graves (National Statistical Service of Greece 2003; Appendix 4: The Museum of The Royal Tombs of Aigai / Vergina). The infrastructure that the NSRF aims to build is immense, and Vergina is rich in archaeological sites and monuments and therefore could have great potential to receive visitors.

The palace is the biggest building, together with the Parthenon, from Classical times. It consists of 12,500 square feet. Lisa Mendoni has described it thus:

“The reason for the KAS members to proceed to this historic decision was double. On the one side, the monument is tremendously important from an archaeological point of view, being created for King Philip II by a genius architect (presumably Pytheos). On the other side, its vast size “urges you to reach for heights in certain points. Any visitor will miss the complete visual aesthetics of the building without (experiencing) the third dimension whenever this can be given and after technical structural problems are solved”, stated Lina Mendoni, Secretary General of the Ministry of Culture and Sport, giving a certain direction to the study.” (Restoring the Palace of Philip II at Aigai).

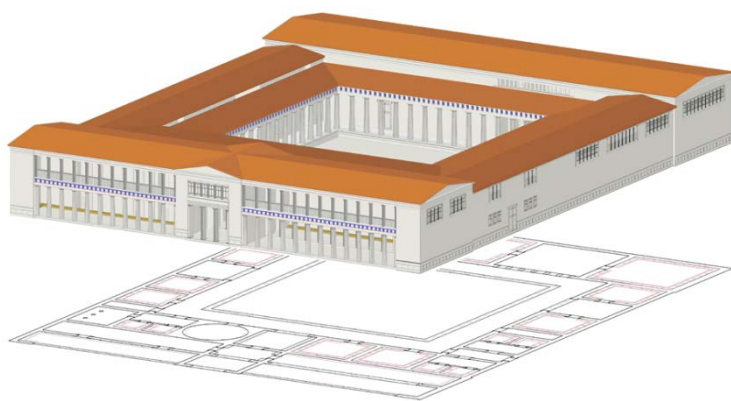


Figure 18: How the Palace of Aegae will look upon completion. At the bottom, you can see the structure as seen in pieces from the figure 17.

It seems quite clear that the buildings being erected in Vergina will have a huge impact on infrastructure and tourism in Central Macedonia and not to mention the town of Vergina. Most importantly, perhaps, the NSRF is contributing to the area in line with the funding aims stated in its program – especially

NSRF objective no. 17 (NSRF Program:55). The results from the quantitative analysis depict something else, however; that the period of the antiquity is not a priority in Central Macedonia, as there are so few projects funded and the amount of money provided is quite low. The case of Vergina could tell a completely different story due to the impact the erection of the Multi-Central museum and the reconstruction of the Palace of Aegae will have on the town of Vergina and Central Macedonia. According to Nikolaidou (appendix 9), all the ongoing projects are supposed to fulfill what she calls “the master plan” which was approved by the Ministry of Culture and the UNESCO World Heritage List.

One aspect I have discussed in the previous case study of Olynthus is the problem of the past EU past funding and the current NSRF funding for Greece, which is the post-funding era. There are two different examples: first, the case of Olynthus where the site developed due to the funding and is now functioning without problems, but is not developing. The second example is the one mentioned by Howery (2013:231-232) concerning the archaeological museum of Polygyros which was funded and stood for a great period of time without any funding from the state for the functioning of the museum. How will the state manage the operation of the huge Palace and the Multi-Central museum? The museum at Olympia was robbed and artefacts were stolen as they were not protected as they should have been (Lowen 2012) due to state budget cuts. The NSRF Program conducts a pre-evaluation of projects and a post-funding evaluation of its projects, but why? The evaluations are given taken in by the EU and also forwarded to the board supervising the NSRF, in this case the MEF. If the Greek ministries are in control of the NSRF how is the evaluation carried out by EU experts regarding the archaeological projects affecting the funding and projects? It clearly does not as the example of the archaeological museum of Polygyros, and the NSRF is thereby resting all its weight on the Greek ministries shoulders which are dealing with great problems already.

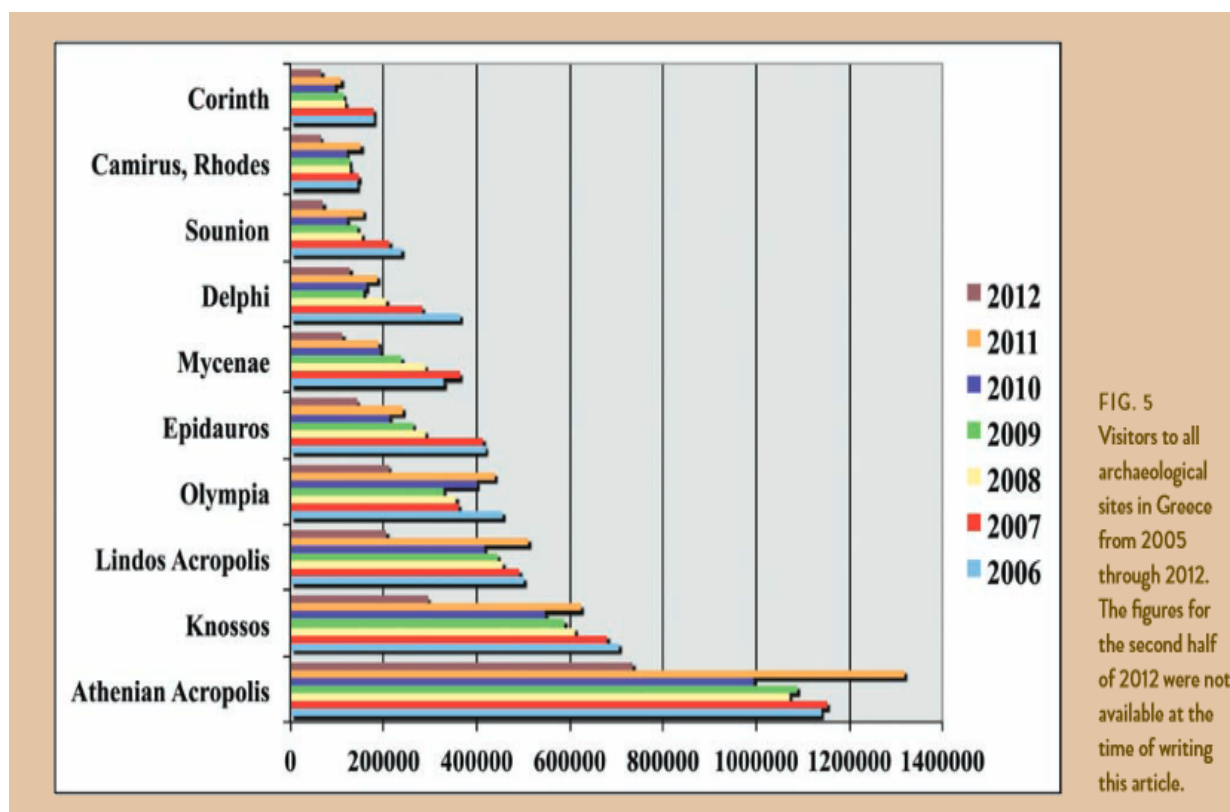


Figure 19: Statistics from Gill's (2013) Figure 5 showing visitors to important archaeological sites in Greece from 2005 until the first part of 2012.

The results from the quantitative analysis in the first part of this thesis showed that most of the funding from the NSRF was provided for maintenance projects of byzantine-era cultural heritage, which according to Gill's (2013:237) Figure 5 depicting visitors to archaeological sites from 2005-2012 does not include a single byzantine-era archaeological site. What is peculiar is the few state funding for excavations in the years during the crisis were 8 out of 10 projects in Central Macedonia is from the byzantine period (Hellenic Republic Ministry of Culture and Sports Funding 2001-2014). Arguably, the state, which has control of NSRF funding and state funding, is prioritizing byzantine buildings and monuments. However, the funding from the NSRF could then try to direct tourism towards byzantine-era sites and monuments, but it is doubtful in my opinion that the state would try to shift the focus of tourists' away antiquity towards the byzantine sites when there are so few visitors to this category of cultural heritage. The fact that there are no byzantine archaeological sites on the list of the sites most visited in Greece in which is an substantial revenue for income also contributes to my previous statement on why the country would shift their focus of tourism and thereby might lose income. Another argument, as mentioned previously, is the priority of the NSRF, and the Greek state according to their lists of funded projects (Hellenic Republic

Ministry of Culture and Sports Funding 2001-2014) on Mount Athos and its contribution to tourism, which must be low. The latter fact also contributing to my point on the why shifting the focus.

The site of Vergina has experienced a steady increase in visitor numbers and has extended its opening hours this year, in contrast to Georganas' (2013:242) and Morgan's (2012:2) portrayal of the situation. Georganas and Morgan have given the impression that museums have shorter opening hours, are open on fewer days, and that visitor numbers have been affected directly by budget cuts in civil service salaries. Both Nikolaidou (appendix 9) and Tsigarida (appendix 7) have confirmed that budgets have been cut at Vergina and Olynthus, as Georganas and Morgan have claimed, but the sites have actually extended their opening hours. Georganas' and Morgan's claims thus do not apply to Olynthus or Vergina at this point. Even though Northern Greece is having tremendous problems with illegal digging, looting and trafficking, neither Vergina nor Olynthus has had any such activity onsite (appendix 7; Appendix 9). Even though the NSRF does not fund the functioning of the sites, no projects were halted during the crisis because of budget cutbacks (appendix 9). The situation thus seems to be the opposite of the way in which Howery (2013A; 2013B), Gill (2013), Morgan (2012:2), Koutsoumba (Apostolou 2012) and Georganas (2013) have depicted the state of cultural heritage in Greece during the crisis. Alexopoulos and Fouseki (2013) and Hamilakis (2007:37) have, however, a good point with regards to what I have discussed in the case of Olynthus, which are the tendencies by the Greek state services for clientelism and favoritism in heritage management. Even though this has been discussed from a state funding point of view, it should also include the NSRF funding, because it is the ministries of the Greek state which are in control of the NSRF are also in control of the state funding. This can partly be portrayed with the NSRF strange priority of funding for the byzantine-era monuments on Mount Athos, which do maintain the buildings on the peninsula, but does not contribute to the income of Greece and neither to a great number of visitors.

Alexopoulos and Fouseki (2013) have criticized the lack of long-term strategies, which should be open for the public to see and makes it difficult for relevant authorities to see their policies, decisions and actions, and myself have had great problems finding the aforementioned in regards to the funding towards the byzantine cultural heritage on Mount Athos.

Moreover, the opportunistic attitude of the recent past (hopefully not of the present and future) which often entailed fast absorption of available funding for the conduction of projects without the development of a long-term management plan is not realistically viable – as in the case of several interventions for the enhancement of archaeological sites funded by the European Union (Alexopoulos and Fouseki 2013; 4-5).

However, this may not be the case with Vergina as their master plan has been submitted to the EU and the UNESCO World Heritage List. The site thereby shows with their plan on great development that it has a long-term plan for development. This together with the fact that the region seems to clearly prioritize Macedonian archaeology through the development of Vergina during the next years, the excavation of Amphipolis and its media coverage and the studies that has been performed on the skeletal bones from the Museum of the Royal Tombs of Aigai in Vergina concluding them to be from Philip 2. (Fox 2011; Kottaridi 2011A; NSRF 2007-2013 With maps and numbers; The Amphipolis Tomb; Lorenzi 2014).

However, the opposite could be argued about the funding for the byzantine cultural heritage on Mount Athos where funds seem to be pouring in fast; is this a case of favoritism, as Alexopoulos and Fouseki (2013:4-5) have argued? I have previously mentioned what I consider to be the strange funding priority of the NSRF for Mount Athos despite the fact that it does not contribute to the country's income; however, does the funding really need to contribute to projects which generate income? Arguably, we are protecting cultural heritage for the purpose of identity and history, but the NSRF stipulates goals and requirements for the funding to be directed to promoting culture as a vital factor in the economic growth of Greece (NSRF Program:55). As the NSRF has set this objective, it seems strange to promote Mount Athos, but funding Vergina on the other hand is according to their objective, so arguing on ethical matters on responsibility does not involve their objectives regarding funding – at least not regarding the matter discussed here.

In the earlier chapter about the case of Olynthus, I discussed whether it is the world's responsibility to protect a country's world heritage. I mentioned UNESCO as an example, but the EU funding for cultural heritage is obviously another example. Meskell (2014:221) has mentioned that the nation's party to the UNESCO convention are supposed to protect their World Heritage sites and their broader national heritage. Atle Omland (2006) and, to some degree, Tim Winter (2012:538-542) have discussed the ethics of the World Heritage concept in their articles. Omland (2006) discusses the concept of "World Heritage" and the fact that what might be ethically problematic in one area, might be morally problematic in another.

Olynthus is not a UNESCO site, however, but Mount Athos is. Mount Athos has been the priority of NSRF funding, as shown through the quantitative analysis, and it would seem as if it is in great need of funding as so much of the NSRF funding has been provided for the peninsula. Omland (2006:246) argues that it is doubtful whether the funding from UNESCO is an efficient tool for preserving World Heritage, and he mentions that countries, which were obliged to contribute with money for funding, did not provide the money they should have. This might be shown through the much needed funding for the peninsula. The main point of this argument is that the World Heritage concept might be a nice idea of support, and the EUs NSRF are such, but the notion of being dependent on it cannot be a source of development. At least if it is not according to the development programs.

The National Reform Program and the NSRF should be synchronized or be consistent with one another. This is obviously not the case. The National Reform Program of 2008-2010 (National Reform Program 2008-2010) states the program's first priorities during the first years of the crisis: "The main goal is to raise employment and to guarantee equal opportunities for all, by creating more and better jobs and by improving the quality of work"(National Reform Program 2008-2010:53). The National Reform Program 2011-2014 for the following period also includes the following statement: "research on cultural heritage is also considered of national importance and will be supported." (National Reform Program 2011-2014:40). The reform program for 2011-2014 (40) also states that it aims to attract and retain top, young, Greek research talent in the country at a time when there are many incentives for scientists to leave Greece; it also states that it will increase youth employment. The NSRF funding results do the opposite, however, in prioritizing Mount Athos. It does not increase youth or overall employment, and how does it stop Greek scientists from leaving the country? The funding contributes to new museums, but functioning costs are lacking as have been discussed previously in this paper. The NSRF's prioritization of Mount Athos does not contribute to jobs for young scientists, as there are no jobs on the peninsula, except for restoration work. The program's priorities and actual funding practices do not seem to be synchronized, nor is funding provided for its objectives. It should also be noted that the funding program does not follow the objectives mentioned in the EU's *Reflection Group "EU and Cultural Heritage" Report and Actions* (Florjanowicz and Myle 2012)

This shows that the funding priorities of the NSRF and the state are the same. This can be argued due to the fact that eight out of ten state-funded excavation projects in the last ten

years have targeted the byzantine period; the results from the quantitative analysis performed on the NSRF projects point in the same direction. It is therefore odd that MEF are not following the objectives, which the NSRF has set for them, as according to my view, the byzantine projects on Mount Athos do not fulfill the criteria. The projects in Vergina do, however, fulfill the objectives and are, as far as the projects analyzed in Central Macedonia are concerned, the most likely to promote economic growth within the category of culture and tourism.

As discussed to some extent in the case of Olynthus, should the EU have some responsibility in the post-funding phase, which is non-existent at the moment? The NSRF does not fund functioning costs, as mentioned above. When looking at the examples of the archaeological museum of Polygyros and Olynthus, both lacked funding for functioning and development; the EU funding thus seems insufficient and does not fulfill the objectives. The state funding for sites has remained the same since the 1990s, according to Despina Koutsoumba (2013:246), and I would therefore ask: how is the crisis affecting sites and museums? The sites are being affected by cuts in salaries and cuts in restoration work, and by security lay-offs and looting. Yes, the site of Vergina is developing thanks to the funding provided by the NSRF, but how will the functioning costs affect the site after the projects are completed? The country already has difficulty restoring sites and monuments, some of which were funded by the NSRF only about a decade ago, such as the walls at Olynthus. The site of Vergina will probably be properly funded as the monuments, site and museum will be among the most important sites in Greece, but what about sites whose status is lower?

Since state funding has remained the same since the 1990s, the crisis might not have affected the cultural heritage of Greece as much as the media and some scholars have suggested. However, political and cultural priorities may be affecting the sites since there have not been any great changes in funding; over the past 14 years, however, greater amounts of funding have been received from the EU. This last point may illustrate how poor the priorities of the Greek state have been and still are. Whose responsibility is it to develop and maintain the cultural heritage of Greece? Morgan (2012:2) has mentioned how the funding from the NSRF has been a lifeline, supporting the conservation and public presentation of sites in many regions during the crisis. It should therefore be noted that, during these last 14 years from the start of the millennium up to the year 2020, it seems as though the EU has had and will have sole responsibility for development – except for the functioning costs.

5.5 The summary of the case studies and some closing remarks

The case studies have brought up several interesting points regarding the funding from the state and the NSRF. The case study of Vergina took a closer look at the site, its funding and the effects of the crisis. The study looked at the state funding, the effects on the site due to a lack of funding, and problems archaeologists have portrayed as specifically affecting archaeology in the media and through academic work.

There is a significant difference in the effects of the crisis on Vergina and Olynthus. Archaeologists like Howery (2013), Gill (2013), Georganas (2013), Morgan (2012), Koutsoumba (Apostolou 2012), and a number of others cited in this thesis, have mentioned the destruction and deterioration of sites, monuments and artefacts as significant problems ruining the cultural heritage of Greece. Despite these claims, however, the Central Macedonian sites studied have not been severely affected. Olynthus has been affected by a lack of funding for the maintenance of a wall that has stood untouched for years, and both Olynthus and Vergina have been affected by budget cuts. The Olynthus site has been affected by a lack of development throughout the years of state funding, and it has not been developed or been given further funding since being co-funded by the EU and the state in the 1990s. The site has thus not received any funding, apart from functioning costs, over a 14-year period. The only development at the site is in the form of external excavations in collaboration with the British School at Athens. As Koutsoumba (2013:246) has mentioned, the Greek state has not funded any new projects since the late 1990s, apart from funding for exceptional finds and rescue/salvage excavations.

The site clearly lacks state funding for development, but it is not affected by the crisis, as the archeologists mentioned above have claimed. Arguably, Olynthus is not as attractive to tourists as Vergina with its rich tombs, and is therefore not as high a priority. However, there are other sites in Central Macedonia such as the Tomb of Lyson and Kallikles, the Tomb of Judgement and the Tomb of the Flowers at Mieza, which are not open to the public and lack state funding. These are tombs of great importance, with interesting and unique features, and they could have been tourist attractions in Central Macedonia; therefore, the attractiveness of tourism cannot be a feature that decides the funding. I have argued that it is not the crisis and the funding that have been affecting the sites, but a non-existent state priority for funding for a more prolonged period. This period has definitively lasted longer than the economic crisis and

is illustrated by the lack of funding for sites from as early as the 1980s-1990s. I have also argued that it seems strange that although cultural heritage brings in such a substantial part of the country's income, it is provided with only one percent of the state budget. I would thus claim that the sites are being affected by a lack of long-term funding which is clearly a low priority, and not by the economic crisis. Although the crisis is affecting sites, the main problem lies within Greece's political system and priorities.

The NSRF funding seems to be the backbone of cultural heritage in Greece. The site of Vergina is being provided with over 20 million euros in funding to reconstruct the Royal Necropolis, the Palace of Aegae and build a new Multi-Central Museum. I have argued that the funding will transform Vergina as it will showcase some of the most amazing features of cultural heritage in all of Greece. The reconstruction of the Palace of Aegae which is the biggest building from classical times, together with the Parthenon, will stand out in the little village town of Vergina with only a little over a thousand citizens. The NSRF has laid out some objectives and its funding needs to be consistent with the National Reform Programs. These programs' objectives and the NSRF funding for projects need to be within these criteria to receive approval and funding, but I have argued that the MEF has gone against its objectives and provided funding for the byzantine-era monuments on Mount Athos. The funding contributes neither to tourism nor to infrastructure, although this is stipulated in the NSRF program, nor does it contribute to development in employment or research within cultural heritage as stated in the National Reform Programs.

In the case study of Vergina, I have argued and concluded that the priority of the NSRF and the state is the same and is controlled by the same ministries. Their priority is Mount Athos and funding cultural heritage is lacking. I have argued this based on the NSRF objectives, which should contribute to infrastructure, tourism and the country's income. These have not been the main priorities; instead, prestigious monuments at Mount Athos have been funded, if I may make such an bold statement. This statement is not meant as a provocateur, but the statement is supported by the argumentation concluded above and throughout this thesis. The case study of Vergina has also argued on the functioning cost post-funding from the NSRF and its problems which has been illustrated through the example of the archaeological museum of Polygyros. The museum stood vacant after completion because of problems with funding for functioning costs. Hypothetically, Vergina will probably not run into such problems as it will be of such importance nationally and internationally, and in terms of

tourism. It will also be connected to the nationalistic importance of the Museum of the Royal Tombs at Vergina of Aigai in regards to its feud with FYROM on the Macedonian name-dispute. The name-dispute is however, a political matter, but both sides of the feud has used its cultural heritage and constructed monuments in their feud. One example is FYROMs erection of a 22 meter gold covered statue of what is supposed to be Alexander the Great (Smith 2011). The use of cultural heritage for politics has been gone fourth and back between the two nations. Thereby Greece would supposedly not let its newly erected monuments *suffer* in regards to this specific political dispute, according to my opinion however hypothetical.

The differences between the sites, in terms of funding and development, are not caused by the crisis, but by the Greek ministries. Problems supposedly stemming from the crisis, such as looting, deterioration and destruction have not been an issue at the sites researched in this thesis.

6.0 Summary and Closing Remarks

6.1 Expectations versus results

In my project description, completed in the spring of 2013, I wrote that I expected the sites studied would probably be severely affected by the crisis, but in fact. I expected that I would not have a clear and finished report on the subjects, because the crisis was still going to be a current issue. It was during this time that I speculated on how the quantitative method and analysis, on the EU (NSRF) funding, would show the effect of the funding at the sites studied. The results portrayed completely different results than I had expected have been revealed what my expectation were. Olynthus and Vergina were neither severely affected by the crisis, nor did they seem to be affected by any of the problems mentioned by the archaeologists quoted in this paper. The research on NSRF funding produced the picture I had expected, but with a twist, i.e. its priorities seemed to contradict its funding objectives.

The main aim of this thesis has been to explore how sites in Central Macedonia have been affected by the crisis and funding systems. The quantitative research in chapters 3 and 4 has provided me with answers about the effects of the crisis on the sites and which sites have been prioritized. The main field of prioritization, as shown by the results in chapters 3 and 4, has been the maintenance of Byzantine monuments on Mount Athos.

Almost all projects from the categories “Byzantine” and “Christianity” received maintenance funding (appendix 4). Arguably, there is a trend to fund byzantine monasteries, churches and all objects in the category of “Christianity” in terms of maintenance and restoration in Central Macedonia. I expected that the funding provided by the NSRF would be directed towards the antiquity period, because of the number of sites in the region from this period as well as the importance to tourism and world history. It is also alarming that there were only 31 projects combined from the period of antiquity in comparison with the byzantine and the modern period which had 122 projects funded. The Roman period had nearly nothing to show, with only 4 projects with 2.5 million euros in funding. Another alarming aspect from the analysis is the amount of projects and money funded for the category of “Graves” and “Archaeological sites”, and for “Research/excavation.” I think that this can be interpreted together with the fact that the amount of money funded for the periods of antiquity is fairly low, and few projects are funded. My initial expectation about the priorities of NSRF funding was proven wrong as the funding for the period of antiquity was the lowest priority in Central Macedonia during the crisis.

The case studies provided the same results as the quantitative study when examining Vergina and Olynthus. However, the case studies added a different aspect of understanding regarding the effects on the sites; namely, the influence the funding has had and will continue to have on the site of Vergina. The case studies, like the quantitative analysis, show that the NSRF funding does not seem to follow its own objectives or those of the National Reform Programs.

The main area of my analysis has been to analyze the funding provided through the NSRF for projects in Central Macedonia. In the second part of my thesis, the sites of Olynthus and Vergina have been researched and other sites have been included in the argumentation to provide a bigger picture to the thesis. The results from these two parts the two parts of this thesis are complex and the argumentation of the thesis draws these together to form bigger picture. It is not sufficient just to understand the quantitative analysis, because it should be discussed in greater detail than just in terms of its data. The closing remarks, in the previous chapter, show that NSRF objectives are supposed to contribute to an increase in tourism and infrastructure, but the quantitative analysis in chapters 3 and 4 has shown that this is not the case. The case studies also largely contribute to this conclusion, to a greater degree, than the other way around. My expectation was that the funding from the NSRF would help the region develop and increase tourism as a source of income, and not least fund the antiquity-era cultural heritage. Although Vergina is developing a great deal thanks to the funding provided by the NSRF, many sites from the antiquity mentioned in this thesis have not received funding. However, this must be understood through the results gathered during the quantitative analysis, the fact that the NSRF's main priority is funding for sites on Mount Athos, which do not support to NSRF stated objectives. Notably, one of the main problems with the funding model is the post-funding period where Greece itself needs to maintain functioning operation costs and is having difficulty doing so.

6.2 The theory, methods and results of this thesis

The results of this thesis must be understood with regard to the theory and methods described in the relevant chapters. I have presented Ringdal's (2001), Gadamer's (2004) and Helland's (2003) theories and argumentation and they underpin the research performed in the thesis. In using a quantitative method, an objective design will usually result (Ringdal 2001:108).

However, this is not the case in this thesis, as I have had to determine the categories for the quantitative analysis, as there were no predetermined categories for NSRF funding. Therefore,

the results in this thesis are subjective to some degree. I have concluded that the funding priority of the NSRF targets Byzantine monuments and that the antiquity periods are neglected. The results of the analysis are therefore affected in that I chose categories for the analysis.

Could differently organized categories have produced other results? Helland (2003:539) reflects brilliantly on this:

“The relationship between statistical coherence and the interpretation will always depend on the scientist’s theoretical basis. It is only when the statistical coherence is being interpreted or trying to be interpreted that it becomes meaningful, but at the same time loses its ‘neutral’ character.” [My own translation].

Through my own horizontal view, the categories could not have been organized differently, nor could the results have been different. According to my own theoretical basis, however, I am aware that the results could be *interpreted* differently as Gadamer (2004:302) has stated, with regard to hermeneutical theory, that the scientist is limited by his or her own horizontal view. Therefore, the results from the statistical data that I have interpreted are not “neutral,” as highlighted by Helland’s quote above. However, the amount of money funded and the number of projects funded are not a subject that can be changed. The categories have collated the amount of money and projects funded and the statistics are therefore not subjective. I have concluded that the priorities of the NSRF funding are not in accordance with the EU’s program or the National Reforms Programs and this is mainly based on the quantitative analysis. My conclusion is affected by my limited horizontal view and the subjectively chosen categories, but this does not affect the statistical amount of money or the amount of projects funded. The priorities of the NSRF-funding can thereby not be concluded otherwise when researching the data at such a close level in regards to time periods. The results of the case studies can be looked upon in the same way.

As mentioned in Chapter 3 on statistical analysis and Chapter 5 on the case studies, the methods of qualitative analysis can bring the scientist much closer to what is being researched (Ringdal 2001:107-108). I have discussed my theoretical standpoint above and I think that the scientist is subjective in the way in which he or she formulates the research question, because the research is then affected by what the scientist thinks is important. I also support Ringdal’s (2001:107-108) notion that a qualitative study that gathers information can provide insight into the phenomenon that is being researched. I have also chosen the sites for my case studies,

and which subjects I have chosen to explore are also affected by me as a scientist – therefore subjectivity is involved. The sites chosen were Olynthus and Vergina; they have demonstrated the opposite of what has been said by archaeologists about the effects of the economic crisis on cultural heritage sites.

The results from the case studies are based on the quantitative analysis and the research of the sites themselves. The results are subjective as the conclusions pertain only to the sites discussed, and they could have been different for other sites. However, I have also looked at other sites as shown throughout the case studies. This thesis could thus be representative of the region as a whole due to the fact that the funding for the whole region has been researched and the case studies have examined not just two sites, but the whole region as well. Although the analyses are subjective, arguably the results are representative of the funding and of the region. The results of the thesis have in this section narrowly been looked upon with the basis of my theoretical and methodological view that was laid out in the pre-analysis extract in chapter 3 and 5. However subjective the analysis, argumentation and conclusion are, they have been thoroughly researched with a clear focus on obtaining results to develop knowledge about NSRF funding and cultural and economic politics, and how the crisis is affecting sites in Central Macedonia.

6.3 Closing remarks

There is a significant difference between the sites funded by the state and those co-funded by the NSRF. Olynthus has not been awarded any funding for new excavations, whereas Vergina is constantly being excavated and is undergoing development. The NSRF funding system has been a major contributor to the cultural heritage of Greece during the crisis. I have argued that the EU funding provided before the foundation of the NSRF had the same effect, i.e. to develop cultural heritage. The disadvantage in the funding is Greece's problem in providing functioning costs and further developing the sites that have been funded. I have argued that the EU's NSRF funding is the main driver of development and is the backbone of cultural heritage in Greece. Howery (2013A; 2013B), Georganas (2013), Gill (2013), Koutsoumba (2013) and Morgan (2013) are just a few of the many archaeologists who have highlighted the crisis as the main cause of problems within Greek cultural heritage. However, I have argued that it is not the crisis, which is the main cause of these problems, but the system itself. This is backed up by a number of facts, including the claims of Dimitrios Kalpakis (appendix 5) and Koutsoumba (2013:246) that state funding has remained the same since the 1990s. Therefore,

the funding issues are no, which the aforementioned archaeologist mentions, cannot be any new phenomenon, except for the budget cuts in the public payroll. The state has also cut its funding for excavations and the Ministry of Culture has claimed that it will not fund any new excavations (Koutsoumba 2013:246), but this is not the whole picture. The funding for salvage and rescue excavations is one thing, but the Amphipolis excavation is another.

The NSRF priorities and the results from the quantitative analysis seem strange considering that many people would regard this as EU funding, whereas it is in fact a co-funding process. I am not sure that it is correct to refer to NSRF funding priorities in themselves as the EU has set a choice of whether the state itself or the EU can control the funding and its implementation. Greece has chosen to control and implement the funding itself and therefore it might not be that strange that the priorities of the state and the NSRF are the same. The EU could or should be more critical of a cultural political system that it is providing the control and implementation of funding towards when it seems as if they cannot control its own state funding towards cultural heritage. The latter shown through not providing over one percent of its budget to one of its greatest income. I have criticized their choice of funding, their priority and the system itself, as it seems it does not suit its original purpose or the EU's program and the National Reform Programs for the NSRF.

Many archaeologists have highlighted the effects of the crisis on cultural heritage. However, the results of this thesis do not demonstrate, through the quantitative analysis which is a subjective results and what has been discussed in the rest of the thesis, any such effects on the sites researched. The results do show, however, that sites of antiquity are affected by a lack of funding, but the archaeologists quoted in this thesis do not highlight the periods they claim are under pressure. However, their claims seem to be directed towards sites of Antiquity. As discussed, the priorities of the NSRF funding and the Greek ministries are the main problems, not the crisis itself.

I would like to see the funding system as a whole changed. The funding should not be controlled by ministries whose priorities have been criticized for years by archaeologists. I think it is wrong that the EU has the option to choose who is in control of the funding and should be controlling is thereby controlling the funding on its own. However if this were to be the case a new ethical question would appear – why should EU be in charge of what is to be funded or not? And why should they decide which monuments etc. are to be funded and

thereby set its influence on different periods of time. It might feel derogatory for the receiving country, but when a country is in desperate help what ethical questions should then matter? It is a complicated, but here should be some sort of collaborative panel of experts who decide and provide funding with a program to follow. Not ministries which seem to decide to follow the options or not, and clearly advisors only does not help.

I would like to see funding contribute to the country's and the region's income to a greater extent than has so far been the case. The funding that has been provided for Mount Athos is, however, understandable since it must have been in poor condition to be prioritized in this way, but this is only hypothetically, why it has been funded. The National Reform Programs and the NSRF program should have been set up differently with a specific aim in mind in this regard. The programs state other objectives, which, in part, are supposed to contribute to the country's income. Therefore, the funding should be prioritized differently and the antiquity period, shown to be the main period generating income, should be the chief priority of funding by the NSRF and the Greek state. The Greek state should also be better prepared for the post-funding period as when projects are completed, they are not properly funded. I would therefore question the thoroughness of the funding system, as completed projects do not seem to function properly. Whether the EU and the Greek ministries should fund Mount Athos due to its poor condition is, of course, an ethical matter. However, the ethical matters are not mine to discuss, as my thesis focus is directed towards the NSRF-funding and the effect of the economic crisis in the region. It seems clear to me that the system and the organization of the funding are not functioning to full potential.

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Appendix 1: Table 1

| Table 1: | Pre-history and Classical | Hellenistic | Roman | Byzantine | Modern |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------|-------------|------------|
| Timeperiod: | 9 | 9 | 0,8 | 4,1 | 3 |
| Money to each project: | 3,5 | 3,5 | 0,8 | 3,7 | 7,4 |
| (in Milions) | 2,5 | 2,5 | 0,58 | 3,8 | 3,5 |
| | 3 | 2,3 | 0,32 | 3,5 | 2,6 |
| | 0,8 | 0,8 | | 3,3 | 2,2 |
| | 1 | 1 | | 3,2 | 2,1 |
| | 1,8 | 0,7 | | 3,2 | 2 |
| | 1,1 | 0,5 | | 2,8 | 1,9 |
| | 0,7 | 0,7 | | 2,8 | 0,7 |
| | 1,2 | 0,26 | | 2,7 | 1,7 |
| | 0,5 | 0,25 | | 2,6 | 1,7 |
| | 0,8 | | | 2,6 | 1,7 |
| | 0,26 | | | 2,5 | 1,7 |
| | 0,37 | | | 2,2 | 1,6 |
| | 0,35 | | | 2 | 1,5 |
| | 0,27 | | | 1,9 | 1,5 |
| | | | | 1,8 | 1,5 |
| | | | | 1,8 | 1,4 |
| | | | | 1,6 | 1,4 |
| | | | | 6 | 1,1 |
| | | | | 1,4 | 1,1 |
| | | | | 1,2 | 1,1 |
| | | | | 1,2 | 1 |
| | | | | 1,1 | 0,9 |
| | | | | 1,1 | 0,9 |
| | | | | 1,1 | 0,8 |
| | | | | 0,9 | 0,8 |
| | | | | 0,9 | 0,8 |
| | | | | 0,9 | 0,75 |
| | | | | 0,9 | 0,37 |
| | | | | 0,8 | 0,73 |
| | | | | 0,8 | 0,73 |
| | | | | 0,8 | 0,72 |
| | | | | 0,8 | 0,71 |
| | | | | 0,8 | 0,71 |
| | | | | 0,8 | 0,67 |
| | | | | 0,77 | 0,63 |
| | | | | 0,76 | 0,6 |
| | | | | 0,76 | 0,58 |
| | | | | 0,7 | 0,52 |
| | | | | 0,7 | 0,43 |
| | | | | 0,64 | 0,42 |
| | | | | 0,64 | 0,41 |
| | | | | 0,37 | 0,4 |
| | | | | 0,36 | 0,36 |
| | | | | 0,6 | 0,33 |
| | | | | 0,58 | 0,12 |
| | | | | 0,55 | |
| | | | | 0,48 | |
| | | | | 0,48 | |
| | | | | 0,48 | |
| | | | | 0,47 | |
| | | | | 0,46 | |
| | | | | 0,44 | |
| | | | | 0,43 | |
| | | | | 0,42 | |
| | | | | 0,42 | |
| | | | | 0,2 | |
| | | | | 0,4 | |
| | | | | 0,39 | |
| | | | | 0,39 | |
| | | | | 0,34 | |
| | | | | 0,33 | |
| | | | | 0,32 | |
| | | | | 0,32 | |
| | | | | 0,31 | |
| | | | | 0,31 | |
| | | | | 0,31 | |
| | | | | 0,3 | |
| | | | | 0,3 | |
| | | | | 0,3 | |
| | | | | 0,27 | |
| | | | | 0,23 | |
| | | | | 0,23 | |
| | | | | 0,22 | |
| | | | | | |
| Total amount in Milions | 27,15 | 21,51 | 2,5 | 90,58 | 59,79 |
| Average per project: | 1,696875 | 1,955454545 | 0,625 | 1,207733333 | 1,27212766 |
| How many projects | 16 | 11 | 4 | 75 | 47 |

Appendix 2: Table 2

| Table 2: | Graves | Ancient construction | Christianity | New buildings | Sites |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| What kind of theme gets funds: | 3,5 | 3,5 | 4,1 | 18 | 5 |
| Money to each project: | 3 | 2,4 | 3,7 | 7,4 | 1,8 |
| | 1,8 | 2,3 | 3,8 | 2,6 | 0,8 |
| | 1,4 | 2,1 | 3,5 | 2,2 | 0,35 |
| | 1,2 | 2 | 3,3 | 2 | 0,27 |
| | 0,52 | 1,9 | 3,2 | 1,5 | |
| | 0,35 | 1,1 | 3,2 | 1,4 | |
| | 0,23 | 0,7 | 2,8 | 1,4 | |
| | | 1,7 | 2,8 | 0,71 | |
| | | 1,6 | 2,7 | 0,71 | |
| | | 1,5 | 2,6 | 0,6 | |
| | | 1,4 | 2,6 | 0,48 | |
| | | 1,1 | 2,6 | 0,4 | |
| | | 1,1 | 2,5 | | |
| | | 0,9 | 2,2 | | |
| | | 0,8 | 1,9 | | |
| | | 0,8 | 1,8 | | |
| | | 0,8 | 1,6 | | |
| | | 0,8 | 1,6 | | |
| | | 0,8 | 1,5 | | |
| | | 0,71 | 1,4 | | |
| | | 0,7 | 7,2 | | |
| | | 0,58 | 1,2 | | |
| | | 0,52 | 1,1 | | |
| | | 0,5 | 1 | | |
| | | 0,39 | 0,9 | | |
| | | 0,37 | 0,9 | | |
| | | 0,32 | 0,9 | | |
| | | 0,31 | 0,9 | | |
| | | | 0,8 | | |
| | | | 0,8 | | |
| | | | 0,8 | | |
| | | | 0,8 | | |
| | | | 0,8 | | |
| | | | 0,77 | | |
| | | | 0,76 | | |
| | | | 0,76 | | |
| | | | 0,75 | | |
| | | | 0,74 | | |
| | | | 0,73 | | |
| | | | 0,35 | | |
| | | | 0,67 | | |
| | | | 0,64 | | |
| | | | 0,64 | | |
| | | | 0,36 | | |
| | | | 0,6 | | |
| | | | 0,58 | | |
| | | | 0,58 | | |
| | | | 0,55 | | |
| | | | 0,48 | | |
| | | | 0,48 | | |
| | | | 0,47 | | |
| | | | 0,46 | | |
| | | | 0,44 | | |
| | | | 0,43 | | |
| | | | 0,43 | | |
| | | | 0,42 | | |
| | | | 0,42 | | |
| | | | 0,41 | | |
| | | | 0,41 | | |
| | | | 0,39 | | |
| | | | 0,36 | | |
| | | | 0,34 | | |
| | | | 0,33 | | |
| | | | 0,32 | | |
| | | | 0,31 | | |
| | | | 0,31 | | |
| | | | 0,3 | | |
| | | | 0,3 | | |
| | | | 0,27 | | |
| | | | 0,23 | | |
| | | | 0,22 | | |
| Total amount in Milions | 12 | 33,7 | 91,51 | 39,4 | 8,22 |
| Average | 1,5 | 1,16 | 1,27 | 1,78 | 1,64 |
| How many projects | 8 | 29 | 72 | 13 | 5 |

Appendix 3: Table 3

| Table 3: | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|---------------------|-------|
| Funding used for: | Maintenance | Re-construction | Building | Research/Excavation | Event |
| Money to each project: | 5 | 9 | 9 | 0,8 | 3,5 |
| (In Millions) | 4,1 | 7 | 7,4 | | 2 |
| | 3,7 | 1,5 | 2,6 | | 1,7 |
| | 3,8 | 1,7 | 2,4 | | 1,7 |
| | 3,5 | 1,4 | 2,3 | | 1,2 |
| | 3,2 | 0,5 | 2,2 | | 1,1 |
| | 1,5 | 0,76 | 2 | | 1,1 |
| | 2,8 | 0,25 | 2 | | 0,9 |
| | 2,8 | 0,48 | 1,9 | | 0,9 |
| | 2,6 | 0,23 | 1,6 | | 0,9 |
| | 2,6 | 0,4 | 1,6 | | 0,8 |
| | 2,2 | 0,4 | 1,5 | | 0,63 |
| | 2,1 | | 1,5 | | 0,33 |
| | 1,9 | | 1,4 | | 0,12 |
| | 1,8 | | 1,4 | | |
| | 1,8 | | 0,9 | | |
| | 1,1 | | 0,9 | | |
| | 0,7 | | 0,8 | | |
| | 1,8 | | 0,8 | | |
| | 1,6 | | 0,71 | | |
| | 1,5 | | 0,41 | | |
| | 1,4 | | 0,27 | | |
| | 1,4 | | | | |
| | 1,2 | | | | |
| | 1,2 | | | | |
| | 1,2 | | | | |
| | 1,1 | | | | |
| | 1,1 | | | | |
| | 1 | | | | |
| | 0,9 | | | | |
| | 0,9 | | | | |
| | 0,9 | | | | |
| | 0,9 | | | | |
| | 0,8 | | | | |
| | 0,8 | | | | |
| | 0,8 | | | | |
| | 0,8 | | | | |
| | 0,8 | | | | |
| | 0,8 | | | | |
| | 0,78 | | | | |
| | 0,77 | | | | |
| | 0,76 | | | | |
| | 0,75 | | | | |
| | 0,74 | | | | |
| | 0,73 | | | | |
| | 0,7 | | | | |
| | 0,7 | | | | |
| | 0,67 | | | | |
| | 0,64 | | | | |
| | 0,64 | | | | |
| | 0,36 | | | | |
| | 0,6 | | | | |
| | 0,6 | | | | |
| | 0,58 | | | | |
| | 0,58 | | | | |
| | 0,58 | | | | |
| | 0,55 | | | | |
| | 0,52 | | | | |
| | 0,25 | | | | |
| | 0,48 | | | | |
| | 0,48 | | | | |
| | 0,23 | | | | |
| | 0,46 | | | | |
| | 0,44 | | | | |
| | 0,43 | | | | |
| | 0,43 | | | | |
| | 0,42 | | | | |
| | 0,42 | | | | |
| | 0,41 | | | | |
| | 0,39 | | | | |
| | 0,39 | | | | |
| | 0,37 | | | | |
| | 0,36 | | | | |
| | 0,35 | | | | |
| | 0,34 | | | | |
| | 0,33 | | | | |
| | 0,32 | | | | |
| | 0,32 | | | | |
| | 0,32 | | | | |
| | 0,31 | | | | |
| | 0,31 | | | | |
| | 0,31 | | | | |
| | 0,3 | | | | |
| | 0,3 | | | | |
| | 0,27 | | | | |
| | 0,23 | | | | |
| Total amount in Millions: | 93,12 | 23,62 | 45,59 | 0,8 | 16,88 |
| Average per project: | 1,07 | 1,9 | 2,07 | 0,8 | 1,2 |
| How many projects | 87 | 12 | 22 | 1 | 14 |

Appendix 4: My own research: gathering of projects into categories

List of projects funded – Sentral Makedonia - Table 1 - Timeperiod

| Pre-history and Classical | Hellenistic | Roman | Byzantine | Modern |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| MULTICENTRAL MUSEUM OF VERGINA-CENTRAL MUSEUM BUILDING (9 mil) | MULTICENTRAL MUSEUM OF VERGINA-CENTRAL MUSEUM BUILDING(9 mil.) | THE ANCIENT ODEION OF THE GREAT THERMAE OF DION. PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION.0.8 mil. | RESTORATION, CONSOLIDATION, CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE HOLY CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE GOYMENISSAS, N. KILKIS 4.1 mil | ΜΠΙΕΝΑΛΕ ΣΥΓΧΡΟΝΗΣ ΤΕΧΝΗΣ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΣ (Bienale Contemporary Art). 3 mil |
| Re-creation - Restoration of the royal Necropolis and the Palace of Aegai. 3.5 mil | Re-creation - Restoration of the royal Necropolis and the Palace of Aegai. 3.5 mil | EXPANSION OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF POLIGIROS 0.8 mil. | CONSERVATION - RESTORATION OF WEST WING AT FILOTHEOU HOLY MONASTERY3.7 mil. | New Cultural Center in the Municipality of Katerini 7.4 mil. |
| CONSERVATION - EMBELLISHMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF PELLA (PHASE II) 2.5 mil | CONSERVATION - EMBELLISHMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF PELLA (PHASE II) 2.5 mil | RESTORATION, CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE APSIDAL CHAMBER OF THE PALACE OF GALERIUS, IN STREET DIMITRIOU GOUNARI, IN THESSALONIKI. 0.58 mil. | MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION NORTH WING OF HOLY MONASTERY IVIRON 3.8 mil. | Ενίσχυση νέων προγραμμάτων, παράλληλων εκδηλώσεων και αναπτυξιακών δράσεων Φεστιβάλ Κινηματογράφου Θεσσαλονίκης, για τα έτη από 2011 έως και 2013 (Film Festival of Thessaloniki 2013) 3.5 mil. |
| Restoration Macedonia tomb III and reconstruction of funerary monument, in Agios Athanasios Thessaloniki. 3 mil. | VISITABLE MUSEUM STORE IN MAKRIGIALO PIERIAS 2.3 mil | ELECTRIC LIGHTING PROJECT AND RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF MOSAIC FLOORS (EAST CORRIDOR'S, SOUTH CORRIDOR'S EAST SECTION AND BASILICA,S APSE) OF GALERIUS' | RESTORATION OF VEROIA'S OLD CATHEDRAL 3.5 mil. | MULTIFUNCTIONAL CENTRE - THEATRE OF MUNICIPALITY ELEFTHERIO - KORDELIO / PHASE 2 2.6 mil. |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| | | PALACE IN NAVARINOU SQUARE, THESSALONIKI. 0.32 mil | | |
| EXPANSION OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF POLIGIROS 0.8 mil. | EXPANSION OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF POLIGIROS 0.8 mil | | CONSERVATION OF PROTATON WALL PAINTINGS 3.3 mil | Expansion and improvement of the theatrical scenes of NTNG 2.2 mil |
| Archaeological park Leibithrwn Pierias 1 mil | Archaeological park Leibithrwn Pierias 1 mil. | | CONSERVATION OF WORKS OF ART ON MOUNT ATHOS 3.2 mil | RESTORATION OF LISTED BUILDING OF TECHNICAL SCHOOL (FORMER HAMIDIYE SCHOOL, LATER MACHINE FACTORY OF AXILITHIOTI) AND ITS TRANSFORMATION IN CULTURAL CENTER, IN ELENI' S ZOGRAFOU STREET, THESSALONIKI 2.1 mil. |
| ΑΝΑΠΛΑΣΗ - ΑΝΑΔΕΙΞΗ ΤΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗΣ ΝΕΚΡΟΠΟΛΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΙΓΩΝ : ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΔΕΙΞΗ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΚΡΟΤΑΦΕΙΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΤΥΜΒΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΤΑΦΙΚΗΣ ΣΥΣΤΑΔΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΤΗΜΕΝΙΔΩΝ (ΣΥΣΤΑΔΑ Γ') (Restoration by the royal cemetery – Tafikis mound – Burial group C) 1.8 mil. | CONSERVATION WALL PAINTINGS AND COAD PLASTERS OF MACEDONIANS TOMBS IN CENTRAL MACEDONIA 0.7 mil. | | RESTORATION – REHABILITATION OF NORTH-EASTERN PTERYGAS CELLS OF TIMIOS PRODROMOS MONASTERY IN SERRES 3.2 mil. | Ενίσχυση νέων παράλληλων εκδηλώσεων Φεστιβάλ Ντοκιμαντέρ Θεσσαλονίκης. (Film festival of Thessaloniki 2013) – specific to a documentary project. 2 mil. |
| Improvement of cultural center “Megas Alexandros” and | ΕΞΟΠΛΙΣΜΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΣΗ ΕΚΘΕΣΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΥ | | MAINTENANCE OF OLD SKEVOFILAKIO OF H. M. MEGISTIS LAVRAS 2.8 mil | DOCUMENTATION CENTER FOR THE INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE AT THE |

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| its' surrounding space 1.1 mil | ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟΥ ΠΕΛΛΑΣ. (The Classical Archaeological Museum in Pella). 0.5 mil. | | | DYEWORKS OF THE FORMER "ERIA" 1.9 mil. |
| CONSERVATION WALL PAINTINGS AND COAD PLASTERS OF MACEDONIANS TOMBS IN CENTRAL MACEDONIA 0.7 mil. | CONSERVATION - EMBELLISHMENT H OF THE ANCIENT THEATRE OF MIEZA (PHASE II). 0.7 mil. | | RESTORATION OF BUILDING COMPLEX OF GRHGORIOU'S HOLY MONASTERY 2.8 mil. | Improvement of cultural center "Megas Alexandros" and its' surrounding space (Sub-project NO.3: Restauration of the Ottoman Hounkar Mosque). 0.7 mil. |
| RESTORATION, CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF MACRIDY'S MACEDONIAN TOMB IN THE ARCHAEOLOGIC AL PARK OF DERVENI IN THESSALONIKI. 1.2 mil. | MACEDONIAN TOMBS OF PIERIA. CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND CONFIGURATION . 0.26 mil. | | RESTORATION OF SOUTH WING OF HOLY MONASTERY OF DOHIARIOY 2.7 mil. | Organization of International Thessaloniki Book Fair 2011-2014 1.7mil |
| ΕΞΟΠΛΙΣΜΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΣΗ ΕΚΘΕΣΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΥ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟΥ ΠΕΛΛΑΣ. (The classical archaeological museum in Pella). 0.5 mil. | THE EMBELLISHMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF EDESSA. PHASE B. 0.25 mil. | | RESTORATION - CONVERSION OLD HOSPITAL BUILDING AT THE GUESTHOUSE I.M. ZOGRAFOU 2.6 mil. | ΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΗ ΚΑΤΑΦΥΓΙΟΥ ΤΟΥΡΙΣΤΙΚΩΝ ΣΚΑΦΩΝ Ν. ΜΟΥΔΑΝΙΩΝ 1.7 mil. (Firm with tourist boats). |
| ΑΝΑΔΕΙΞΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΥ ΧΩΡΟΥ ΣΤΑΓΕΙΡΩΝ ΧΑΛΚΙΔΙΚΗΣ. (Archaeological excavation and restoration of the archaeological | | | WORKS OF RESTORATION OF DEPARTMENTS AND COMPLETION OF WESTERN WING OF H. M. XENOFONTOS 2.6 mil. | COMPLETION OF THE CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION CENTRE OF HISTORY AND FOLKLORE AT THE MUNICIPALITY OF ALEXANDREIA (IMATHIA) 1.7 mil. |

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| site of classical Olympus Stageira). 0.8 mil | | | | |
| MACEDONIAN TOMBS OF PIERIA. CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND CONFIGURATION . 0.26 mil. | | | RESTORATION OF EAST WING OF H. M. PANTOKTATOROS 2.5 mil. | Renovation works for the reuse of the old municipal slaughterhouse's landmark as a multiuse hall. 1.7 mil. |
| CONSERVATION - RESTORATION - ELAVATION OF THE TEMPLE OF THE MOTHER OF THE GODS INDIGENOUS AT LEUKOPETRA, Mt. BERMION. 0.37 mil. | | | RESTORATION OF AUXILIARY BUILDING OF H. COMMUNITY OF MOUNT ATHOS NEAR PROTATO IN KARIES 2.2 mil | Restoration, protection of nature and provision of public access – recreation spaces to Paliouri area 1.7 mil |
| ΚΕΛΥΦΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΔΕΙΞΗΣ ΤΜΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΥ ΝΕΚΡΟΤΑΦΕΙΟΥ ΑΚΑΝΘΟΥ ΧΑΛΚΙΔΙΚΗΣ. (Maintenance of an old cemetery). 0.35 mil. | | | EXTENSION AND DURING HEIGHT OF NORTH WING AND CONFIGURATION AREA SACRISTY AND FILES AT SAINT PAUL 'S HOLY MONASTERY 2 mil. | CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING MONASTIC AND INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS OF HOLY COMMUNITY MOUTH ATHOS 1.6 mil. |
| CONFIGURATION OF ENVIRONMENT OF SPACE IN THE ANCIENT GYMNASIUM OF AMFIPOLIS.0.27 mil. | | | MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION OF MONKS CELLS OF H. M. MEGISTIS LAVRAS 1.9 mil | FOUNDATIONS OF NORTH SIDE FIXING AND CREATING SPACE SERVICE NEEDS AND FUNCTIONAL RESTORATION OF CENTRAL ENTRY AT SIMONOS PETRAS HOLY MONASTERY 1.5 mil. |
| | | | SKEVOFILAKIO IN THE N.E WING OF H.M. XIROPOTAMOU 1,8 mil | CONSTRUCTION OF UNDERGROUND STOREHOUSE IN THE WESTERN ZONE OF THE |

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| | | | | SURROUNDING AREA OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF THESSALONIKI. 1.5 mil. |
| | | | THESSALONIKI'S CITY WALLS: CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE UPPER SURFACE 1.8 mil. | RESTORATION AND CONVERSION OF AN OLD TOBACCO WAREHOUSE TO A CULTURE CENTRE OF KILKIS MUNICIPALITY. 1.5 mil. |
| | | | CONSOLIDATION AND RESTORATION SOUTH PTERYGAS CELLS AND REINFORCEMENT FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AND WEST OF PTERYGAS MONASTERY OF ST. DIONISOS UPON MOUNTAIN OLYMPUS, PIERIA 1.6 mil | Construction of a Multifunctional - Cultural Centre at 35 Andrea Papandreou str., in Municipality of Kalamaria 1.4 mil. |
| | | | Restoration Agion Oros. 6 mil. | CULTURAL CENTER OF N. TRIGLIA. 1.4 mil. |
| | | | CENTER FOR BYZANTINE CULTURE OF CHALKIDIKI "JUSTINIAN" N. FLOGITA. 1.4 mil. | Φεστιβάλ Μονής Λαζαριστών 2011-2015. 1.2 mil. |
| | | | Restoration Agion Oros. 1.2 mil | ΔΙΟΡΓΑΝΩΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΕΘΝΟΥΣ ΦΕΣΤΙΒΑΛ ΚΙΝΗΜΑΤΟΓΡΑΦΟ Υ ΝΑΟΥΣΑΣ 2010-2015. 1.1 mil. |

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| | | | SALVATIONAL INTERVENTIONS - TOWER RESTORATION OF THE FORMER PORT AT ST PAUL'S HOLY MONASTERY. 1.2 mil. | Organization of PhotoBiennale by the Museum of Photography. 1.1 mil. |
| | | | RESTORATION OF DELEGATION BUILDINGS OF H. M. KARAKALOU. 1.1 mil. | Organization of PhotoBiennale by the Museum of Photography. 1.1 mil. |
| | | | "RESTORATION - REHABILITATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF MEDIEVAL SIDIROKAFSIA AT STAGEIRA, CHALKIDIKI. 1.1 mil. | ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΚΥΡΙΑΚΟΥ Ι. ΣΚΗΤΗΣ ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΣΜΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΤΟΚΟΥ Ι.Μ. ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ. (Church renovation).1 mil |
| | | | ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΓΚΡΟΤΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΓΑ ΑΡΣΑΝΑ & ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ ΤΗΣ Ι. ΜΟΝΗΣ ΒΑΤΟΠΑΙΔΙΟΥ. (Restoration and reconstruction of the chapel at Agios Nikolaou Monis Vaptopaidiou). 1.1 mil. | INTERNATIONAL PUPPET AND MIME FESTIVAL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF KILKIS. 0.9 mil. |

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| | | | RESTORATION OF HOLY CELLS ST CHARALAMPOS, ST GEORGE-PHASE B' AND EVAGELISMOS THEOTOKOU-PHASE B2, OF HOLY NEW SKITE ST PAUL'S HOLY MONASTERY. 0.9 mil | ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΕΙΑ (Theater I Thessaloniki). 0.9 mil. |
| | | | ROOF RESTORATION OF KATHOLIKO OF HOLY MONASTERY MEGISTHS LAVRAS. 0.9 mil. | INSPIRE - Thessaloniki Art Festival. 0.9 mil. |
| | | | ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΚΕΛΛΙΟΥ “ΓΕΝΕΣΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΤΟΚΟΥ” (ΕΝΑΝΤΙ ΠΡΩΤΑΤΟΥ) ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΜΟΝΗΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ. (restoration of monastery) 0.9 mil. | Διοργάνωση της Πανεπιστημιάδας Θεάτρου στο Δήμο Σερρών. (theater in Serres). 0.8 mil |
| | | | ΕΠΙΣΚΕΥΗ-ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ-ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΙΕΡΟΥ ΚΑΘΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ ΑΓΙΑΣ ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗΣ Ι.ΜΟΝΗΣ ΚΑΡΑΚΑΛΛΟΥ. (Restoration at Agios Oros 0.9 mil.) | ΦΕΣΤΙΒΑΛ ΟΛΥΜΠΟΥ 2011-2013. (Festival Olympus). 0.8 mil. |
| | | | REPAIR - RESTORATION of BUILDING D - LADARIO H.SKETE. of PROPHET ELIA H.M. OF PANTOKRATOROS. 0.8 mil. | UNTERPINNING AND RESTORATION OF REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE OF HOLY MONASTERY OSIOY GROGORIOY AT KARYES (B PHASE-BUILDING FORMATION AND ENVIRONMENT SPACE. 0.8 mil. |

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| | | | RESTORATION ERGATOSPITOU AND KALIVAS S. PANTON OF H. SKETE AGIA ANNIS. 0.8 mil | RESTORATION OF THE SOUTH END WEST WING OF THE H.S. DORMITION OF THEOTOKOS OF THE H.M. PANTELEIMONOS. 0.75 mil. |
| | | | WORK OF DRAINING AND PERIMETRIC AID OF FOUNDATION OF HOLY TEMPLE OF PROTATO. 0.8 mil. | E- ESTABLISHMENT I.KALYBIS OF SAINT APOSTLES I. SKITIS EYAGGELISMOY AND SPACE OF OLD OLIVE PRESS OF H. M. XENOFONDOS. 0.37 mil. |
| | | | RESTORATION OF BURNED CELL "EVAGELISMOS THEOTOKOU", WING OF OLD LABORATORIES, OF SIMONOS PETRA HOLY MONASTERY. 0.8 mil. | Procurement and installation of electromechanical equipment for the upgrading and extension of the operation systems of Thessaloniki Concert Hall in Building B. 0.73 mil. |
| | | | RESTORATION OF BASEMENTS FROM NE WING AND INTEGRATION OF THEM IN THE SKEVOFILAKIO OF H. M. STAVRONIKITA. 0.8 mil. | "AGHIA ANASTASIA HALKIDIKI MONASTERY, CONSOLIDATION OF SOUTHERN WING, PHASE C". 0.73 mil. |
| | | | MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION OF ST ANTONIOS CHURCH AT ST ANDREW HOLY SKITE OF VATOPAIDIOU HOLY MONASTERY. 0.8 mil. | Reconstruction of the alpine climbing route of Olympus mountain, installation of protection and energy saving systems. 0.72 mil. |

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| | | | REPAIR - RESTORATION IN BUILDING WORKERS OF HOLY MONASTERY KARAKALOU. 0.77 mil. | CONSTRUCTION OF CULTURAL CENTRE & OPEN CARE CENTRE FOR THE ELDERLY AT THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KOLCHIKO IN LAGADAS. 0.71 mil. |
| | | | RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH OF SAINT ATHANASIOS AT SYKIA, CHALKIDIKI. 0.76 mil. | CONSTRUCTION OF A CULTURAL CENTER IN IONIA. 0.71 mil. |
| | | | ΑΝΑΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΗ ΚΑΛΥΒΑΣ ΑΓΙΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΓΓΕΛΩΝ, Ι. ΣΚΗΤΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΛΑΚΚΟΥ, Ι. ΜΟΝΗΣ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΠΑΥΛΟΥ. (Reconstruction painting of Kalyvas the holy archangel.) 0.76 mil. | REHABILITATION OF THE OLD BUILDING AT THE CENTER FOR THE BYZANTINE CULTURE OF CHALKIDIKI "JUSTINIANUS" AT NEA FLOGITA. 0.67 mil. |
| | | | | RENOVATION AND MODIFICATION OF EX CINEMA "KENTRIKON" TO THEATRE AND MULTIPURPOSE OF CULTURAL EVENTS, OF MUNICIPALITY IRAKLEIA. 0.63 mil. |
| | | | CONSERVATION OF ITEMS (MURAL PAINTS, MOSAICS) OF AGIOS PATAPIOS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE AND IMPROVEMENTS TO THE EXTERIOR AREA. 0.7 mil. | RESTORATION, REMODELING OF EXISTING BUILDING OF THE FORMER CINEMA ASTRON IN MUNICIPALITY OF MENEMENI. 0.6 mil. |

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| | | | CONSERVATION OF ITEMS (MURAL PAINTS, MOSAICS) OF AGIOS PATAPIOS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE AND IMPROVEMENTS TO THE EXTERIOR AREA. 0.7 | ΑΝΕΓΕΡΣΗ ΒΟΗΘΗΤΙΚΟΥ ΚΤΙΡΙΟΥ Ι. ΣΚΗΤΗΣ ΑΓΙΑΣ ΑΝΝΗΣ, ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΜΕΤΑΣΤΕΓΑΣΗ ΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΩΝ ΠΕΡΙΘΑΛΨΗΣ. Renovation. 0.58 mil |
| | | | LEAD SHEETS ROOF REPLACEMENT AND REPAIR WORKS OF EXTERNAL FACES OF KATHOLIKON OF HOLY MONASTERY IVIRON. 0.64 mil. | Improvement of Infrastructure in Cultural Facilities, at Municipality of Kalamaria. 0.52 mil. |
| | | | ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ ΕΝΤΟΙΧΙΟΥ ΔΙΑΚΟΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΙΤΕΚΤΟΝΙΚΩΝ ΓΛΥΠΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΔΑΠΕΔΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑΣ ΑΧΕΙΡΟΠΟΙΗΤΟΥ. (Maintenance of a wallpainting and floor in Basilea to Panagias Acheiropoitou. 0.64 mil. | POST BYZANTINE MONUMENTS OF PIERIA. CONSOLIDATION RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION. 0.43 mil. |
| | | | E-ESTABLISHMENT I.KALYBIS OF SAINT APOSTLES I. SKITIS EYAGGELISMOY AND SPACE OF OLD OLIVE PRESS OF H. M. XENOFONDOS. 0.37 mil. | ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΚΤΙΡΙΟΥ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑΣ, ΜΑΓΕΙΡΕΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΩΔΩΝΟΣΤΑΣΙΟΥ ΤΗΣ Ι. ΣΚΗΤΗΣ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΤΗΣ Ι. ΜΟΝΗΣ ΒΑΤΟΠΑΙΔΙΟΥ. (Restoration). 0.2 mil. |

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| | | | CONSOLIDATION AND CONSERVATION OF HORTIATIS AQUEDUCT. 0.36 mil. | CONSTRUCTION of CHAPEL of SAINT TRYFONA of EXHIBITION SPACE AND STOCKING COUNTRIES of GARDEN BUILDING of H.M. STAVRONIKITA. 0.41 mil. |
| | | | CONSERVATION OF MURAL DECORATION AT SAINT JOHN PRODROME MONASTERY, SERRES. 0.6 mil. | RECONSTRUCTION AND TECHNICAL SUPPLYING OF THE PLATY MUNICIPAL THEATRE, MUNICIPALITY OF PLATY, IMATHIA PREFECTURE. 0.4 mil. |
| | | | MAINTAINANCE AND RESTORATION of H.C. OF TIMIOU PRODROMOU of H.M. IBIRON. 0.58 mil. | RESTORATION H. KALIVIS TIMIOY STAVROY OF H. SKETE AGIA ANNI. 0.36 mil. |
| | | | ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΥΔΡΟΜΥΛΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΠΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ Ι. ΣΚΗΤΗΣ ΑΓΙΑΣ ΑΝΝΗΣ, Ι. Μ. ΜΕΓΙΣΤΗΣ ΛΑΥΡΑΣ. 0.55 mil. | SUPPORT TO THE REALIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF KALAMARIA. 0.33 mil. |
| | | | UPGRADING OF PERMANENT EXHIBITION INFRASTRUCTURE AND ELECTROMECHANICAL EQUIPMENT - MUSEUM SIGNS OF THE MUSEUM OF BYZANTINE CULTURE. 0.48 mil. | Traditional Dance and Music Festival. 0.12 mil. |

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| | | | RESTORATION AND PARTIAL RECONSTRUCTION of H. CELL OF KOIMISEOS of THEOTOKOU OF H. M. STAVRONIKITA. 0.48 mil. | |
| | | | RESTORATION (in Lavra). 0.48 mil. | |
| | | | REPAIR AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT KALYVIS of SAINT ARCHANGELS of H.S. OF TIMIOU PRODROMOU of H.M. IBIRON. 0.47 mil. | |
| | | | RESTORATION - CONSOLIDATION OF THE BYZANTINE BATH IN THESSALONIKI. 0.46 mil. | |
| | | | RESTORATION AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SEAT OF SAINT APOSTLES OF H. M. DIONYSIOY. 0.44 mil. | |

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| | | | RETAINING SOUTH SIDE ROCKY SLOPES AND FIXED WORKS IN FOUNDATIONS AND WALLS SUPERNATANT WINGS OF SIMONOS PETRA HOLY MONASTERY. 0.43 mil. | |
| | | | MAINTAINANCE AND RESTORATION of H.C. OF THIAS ANALIPSEOS of H. S. AGIOU PANTELEIMONOS of H.M. KOUTLOUMOUSIOU. 0.42 mil. | |
| | | | ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ Ι. ΚΕΛΙΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ ΠΡΟΒΑΤΑΣ, Ι. Μ. ΜΕΓΙΣΤΗΣ ΛΑΥΡΑΣ, Α' ΦΑΣΗ: ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ Ι. ΝΑΟΥ. (Maintenance of church in Megistis Lavras).0.42 mil. | |
| | | | ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΚΤΙΡΙΟΥ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑΣ, ΜΑΓΕΙΡΕΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΩΔΩΝΟΣΤΑΣΙΟΥ ΤΗΣ Ι. ΣΚΗΤΗΣ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΤΗΣ Ι. ΜΟΝΗΣ ΒΑΤΟΠΑΙΔΙΟΥ. (Restoration of part of the Vatopedi-klosteret). 0.2 mil. | |
| | | | RECONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION OF SAINT ANNA'S CELL OF H. M. IVIRON – PHASE B. 0.4 mil. | |

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| | | | RESTORATION H. KELI AGIAS TRIADOS OF H. SKETE AGIAS ANNIS. 0.39 mil. | |
| | | | Consolidation- Restoration of byzantine tower Marmarion, Amfipolis,Serres. 0.39 mil. | |
| | | | ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΣΗ ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ ΠΥΡΓΟΥ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΙΕΡΑΡΧΩΝ Ι. ΜΟΝΗΣ ΒΑΤΟΠΑΙΔΙΟΥ. (Restoration of a byzantine tower). 0.34 mil. | |
| | | | CONSOLIDATION AND RESTORATION OF THE ARSANAS TOWER OF ΧΕΡΟΠΟΤΑΜΟΥ MONASTERY, MOUNT ATHOS.0.33 mil. | |
| | | | COMPLETION OF MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION ST CHARALAMBOUS CELL, OF VATOPAIDIOU HOLY MONASTERY. 0.32 mil. | |

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| | | | CONSERVATION OF THE STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OF THE BYZANTINE MUSEUM OF THESSALONIKI (UPGRATING OF THE BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE. 0.32 mil. | |
| | | | “CONSOLIDATION OF TOWER No 10 AND RESTORATION OF TOWERS No 14 AND 19 OF THE WALL OF NEA POTIDAIA, CHALKIDIKI (PARTS OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROMENADE OF NEA POTIDAIA)”. 0.31 mil. | |
| | | | RESTORATION IN BUILDING WORKERS IN THE ARSANAS OF H. M. STAVRONIKITA. 0.31 mil. | |
| | | | RESTORATION. (Mount Athos) 0.31 mil. | |
| | | | ΕΠΙΣΚΕΥΑΣΤΙΚΕΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΕΣ ΣΤΟΝ Β.Α. ΠΥΡΓΟ ΧΩΡΩΝ ΥΓΙΕΙΝΗΣ Ι. Μ. ΖΩΓΡΑΦΟΥ. (Restoration of monastery Zografou). 0.3 mil. | |

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| | | | OASES OF HISTORIC REMEMBRANCE AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: MONASTIC GARDENS. 0.3 mil. | |
| | | | OASES OF HISTORIC REMEMBRANCE AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: MONASTIC GARDENS. 0.3 mil. | |
| | | | ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΑΝΑΧΡΗΣΗ ΚΤΙΡΙΟΥ ΣΤΟ ΚΕΛΛΙ ΤΙΜΙΟΥ ΠΡΟΔΡΟΜΟΥ (ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ ΦΟΥΡΝΑ) ΣΤΙΣ ΚΑΡΥΕΣ, Ι. Μ. ΚΟΥΤΛΟΥΜΟΥΣΙΟΥ. (Restoration and re-use of Monastery). 0.27 mil. | |
| | | | ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ Ι. ΚΑΛΥΒΗΣ ΚΟΙΜΗΣΕΩΣ ΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΤΟΚΟΥ, ΜΙΚΡΑ ΑΓΙΑ ΑΝΝΑ, Ι. Σ. ΑΓ. ΑΝΝΗΣ, Α' ΦΑΣΗ: ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΑΡΧΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΛΥΒΗΣ ΚΑΙ Ι. ΝΑΟΥ. (Restoration of two holy buildings) 0.23 mil. | |

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| | | | Restoration of the turbe of Musa-baba. 0.23 mil. | |
| | | | RESTORATION H. KELI AGION ARHAGELON OF H. SKETE AGIAS ANNIS. 0.22 mil. | |

Table 2 – Which sites receives funding

| Graves | Ancient construction | Christianity | New construction | Sites |
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| Re-creation - Restoration of the royal Necropolis and the Palace of Aegai. 3.5 mil | Re-creation - Restoration of the royal Necropolis and the Palace of Aegai. 3.5 mil | RESTORATION, CONSOLIDATION, CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE HOLY CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE GOYMEISSAS, N. KILKIS 4.1 mil | MULTICENTRAL MUSEUM OF VERGINA-CENTRAL MUSEUM BUILDING (18 mil) | CONSERVATION - EMBELLISHMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF PELLA (PHASE II) 5 mil |
| Restoration Macedonia tomb III and reconstruction of funerary monument, in Agios Athanasios Thessaloniki. 3 mil. | EXPANSION OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF POLIGIROS 2.4 mil. | CONSERVATION - RESTORATION OF WEST WING AT FILOTHEOU HOLY MONASTERY 3.7 mil. | New Cultural Center in the Municipality of Katerini 7.4 mil. | THESSALONIKI'S CITY WALLS: CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE UPPER SURFACE 1.8 |
| ΑΝΑΠΛΑΣΗ - ΑΝΑΔΕΙΞΗ ΤΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗΣ ΝΕΚΡΟΠΟΛΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΙΓΩΝ : ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΔΕΙΞΗ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΚΡΟΤΑΦΕΙΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΤΥΜΒΩΝ ΚΑΙ | VISITABLE MUSEUM STORE IN MAKRIGIALO PIERIAS 2.3 mil. | MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION NORTH WING OF HOLY MONASTERY IVIRON 3.8 mil | MULTIFONCTIONAL CENTRE - THEATRE OF MUNICIPALITY ELEFTHERIO - KORDELIO / PHASE 2 2.6 mil. | ΑΝΑΔΕΙΞΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΥ ΧΩΡΟΥ ΣΤΑΓΕΙΡΩΝ ΧΑΛΚΙΔΙΚΗΣ. (archaeological excavation and restoration of the classical |

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| ΤΗΣ ΤΑΦΙΚΗΣ ΣΥΣΤΑΔΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΤΗΜΕΝΙΔΩΝ (ΣΥΣΤΑΔΑ Γ') (Restoration of the Tafikis burial mound and burial group C) 1.8 mil | | | | Olympus Stageira). 0.8 mil. |
| CONSERVATION WALL PAINTINGS AND COAD PLASTERS OF MACEDONIANS TOMBS IN CENTRAL MACEDONIA 1.4 mil. | RESTORATION OF LISTED BUILDING OF TECHNICAL SCHOOL (FORMER HAMIDIYE SCHOOL, LATER MACHINE FACTORY OF AXILITHIOTI) AND ITS TRANSFORMATION IN CULTURAL CENTER, IN ELENI' S ZOGRAFOU STREET, THESSALONIKI 2.1 mil. | RESTORATION OF VEROIA'S OLD CATHEDRAL 3.5 mil | Expansion and improvement of the theatrical scenes of NTNG 2.2 mil. | CONSERVATION OF ITEMS (MURAL PAINTS, MOSAICS) OF AGIOS PATAPIOS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE AND IMPROVEMENTS TO THE EXTERIOR AREA – sub- project NO1. 0.35 mil. |
| RESTORATION, CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF MACRIDY'S MACEDONIAN TOMB IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK OF DERVENI IN THESSALONIKI. 1.2 mil. | EXTENSION AND DURING HEIGHT OF NORTH WING AND CONFIGURATION AREA SACRISTY AND FILES AT SAINT PAUL 'S HOLY MONASTERY 2 mil. | CONSERVATION OF PROTATON WALL PAINTINGS 3.3 mil | Archaeological park Leibithrwn Pierias 2 mil. | CONFIGURATION OF ENVIRONMENT OF SPACE IN THE ANCIENT GYMNASIUM OF AMFIPOLIS.0.27 mil. |
| MACEDONIAN TOMBS OF PIERIA. CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND CONFIGURATION. 0.52 mil. | DOCUMENTATION CENTER FOR THE INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE AT THE DYEWORKS OF THE FORMER "ERIA" 1.9 mil. | CONSERVATION OF WORKS OF ART ON MOUNT ATHOS 3.2 mil. | CONSTRUCTION OF UNDERGROUND STOREHOUSE IN THE WESTERN ZONE OF THE SURROUNDING AREA OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF THESSALONIKI.1.5 mil. | |
| ΚΕΛΥΦΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΔΕΙΞΗΣ ΤΜΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΥ ΝΕΚΡΟΤΑΦΕΙΟΥ | Improvement of cultural center “Megas Alexandros” and its’ surrounding space 1.1 mil | RESTORATION – REHABILITATION OF NORTH-EASTERN PTERYGAS CELLS OF TIMIOS PRODROMOS | Construction of a Multifunctional - Cultural Centre at 35 Andrea Papandreou str., in Municipality of Kalamaria 1.4 mil. | |

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| ΑΚΑΝΘΟΥ ΧΑΛΚΙΔΙΚΗΣ. (Maintenance av en gammel kirkegård). 0.35 mil. | | MONASTERY IN SERRES 3.2 mil. | | |
| Restoration of the turbe of Musa- baba. 0.23 mil. | Improvement of cultural center “Megas Alexandros” and its’ surrounding space (Sub-project NO.3: Restauration of the Ottoman Hounkar Mosque). 0.7 mil. | MAINTENANCE OF OLD SKEVOFILAKIO OF H. M. MEGISTIS LAVRAS 2.8 mil | CULTURAL CENTER OF N. TRIGLIA. 1.4 mil. | |
| | Renovation works for the reuse of the old municipal slaughterhouse's landmark as a multiuse hall. 1.7 mil. | RESTORATION OF BUILDING COMPLEX OF GRHGORIOU'S HOLY MONASTERY 2.8 mil. | CONSTRUCTION OF CULTURAL CENTRE & OPEN CARE CENTRE FOR THE ELDERLY AT THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KOLCHIKO IN LAGADAS. 0.71 mil. | |
| | CONSOLIDATION AND RESTORATION SOUTH PTERYGAS CELLS AND REINFORCEMENT FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AND WEST OF PTERYGAS MONASTERY OF ST. DIONISOS UPPON MOUNTAIN OLYMPUS, PIERIA 1.6 mil. | RESTORATION OF SOUTH WING OF HOLY MONASTERY OF DOHIARIOY 2.7 mil. | CONSTRUCTION OF A CULTURAL CENTER IN IONIA. 0.71 mil. | |
| | RESTORATION AND CONVERSION OF AN OLD TOBACCO WAREHOUSE TO A CULTURE CENTRE OF KILKIS MUNICIPALITY. 1.5 mil. | RESTORATION - CONVERSION OLD HOSPITAL BUILDING AT THE GUESTHOUSE I.M. ZOGRAFOU 2.6 mil. | RESTORATION, REMODELING OF EXISTING BUILDING OF THE FORMER CINEMA ASTRON IN MUNICIPALITY OF MENEMENI. 0.6 mil. | |
| | CENTER FOR BYZANTINE CULTURE OF | WORKS OF RESTORATION OF DEPARTMENTS AND | UPGRADING OF PERMANENT EXHIBITION | |

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| | CHALKIDIKI "JUSTINIAN" N. FLOGITA. 1.4 mil. | COMPLETION OF WESTERN WING OF H. M. XENOFONTOS 2.6 mil. | INFRASTRUCTURE AND ELECTROMECHANICAL EQUIPMENT - MUSEUM SIGNS OF THE MUSEUM OF BYZANTINE CULTURE. 0.48 mil. | |
| | RESTORATION OF DELEGATION BUILDINGS OF H. M. KARAKALOU. 1.1 mil. | WORKS OF RESTORATION OF DEPARTMENTS AND COMPLETION OF WESTERN WING OF H. M. XENOFONTOS 2.6 mil. | RECONSTRUCTION AND TECHNICAL SUPPLYING OF THE PLATY MUNICIPAL THEATRE, MUNICIPALITY OF PLATY, IMATHIA PREFECTURE. 0.4 mil. | |
| | "RESTORATION - REHABILITATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF MEDIEVAL SIDIROKAFSIA AT STAGEIRA, CHALKIDIKI. 1.1 mil. | RESTORATION OF EAST WING OF H. M. PANTOKTATOROS 2.5 mil. | | |
| | ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΕΙΑ (Teater I Thessaloniki). 0.9 mil. | RESTORATION OF AUXILIARY BUILDING OF H. COMMUNITY OF MOUNT ATHOS NEAR PROTATO IN KARIES 2.2 mil. | | |
| | ΕΞΟΠΛΙΣΜΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΣΗ ΕΚΘΕΣΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΥ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟΥ ΠΕΛΛΑΣ. (The classical archaeological museum ini Pella). 0.9 mil. | MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION OF MONKS CELLS OF H. M. MEGISTIS LAVRAS 1.9 mil | | |
| | REPAIR - RESTORATION of BUILDING D - LADARIO H.SKETE. of PROPHET ELIA H.M. OF PANTOKRATOROS. 0.8 mil. | SKEVOFILAKIO IN THE N.E WING OF H.M. XIROPOTAMOU 1.8 mil. | | |
| | Διοργάνωση της | CONSTRUCTION OF | | |

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| | Πανεπιστημιάδας Θεάτρου στο Δήμο Σερρών. (teater I Serres). 0.8 mil | BUILDING MONASTIC AND INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS OF HOLY COMMUNITY MOUTH ATHOS 1.6 mil. | | |
| | WORK OF DRAINING AND PERIMETRIC AID OF FOUNDATION OF HOLY TEMPLE OF PROTATO. 0.8 mil. | CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING MONASTIC AND INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS OF HOLY COMMUNITY MOUTH ATHOS 1.6 mil. | | |
| | CONSTRUCTION OF THE "PALAESTRA" SHELTER AMFIPOLIS ANCIENT GYMNASIUM. 0.8 mil. | FOUNDATIONS OF NORTH SIDE FIXING AND CREATING SPACE SERVICE NEEDS AND FUNCTIONAL RESTORATION OF CENTRAL ENTRY AT SIMONOS PETRAS HOLY MONASTERY 1.5 mil. | | |
| | THE ANCIENT ODEION OF THE GREAT THERMAE OF DION. PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION. 0.8 mil. | RESTORATION OF TWO OLD HOUSE IN THE YARD OF THE BYZANTINE MUSEUM OF VEROIA, OVER THE S.E. PART OF THE WALLS. 1.4 mil. | | |
| | CONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT OF LANDSCAPE AND SURROUNDING AREA OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PELLA. 0.71 mil. | Restoration Agion Oros. 7.2 mil. | | |
| | CONSERVATION - EMBELLISHMENTH OF THE ANCIENT THEATRE OF MIEZA (PHASE II). 0.7 mil. | SALVATIONAL INTERVENTIONS - TOWER RESTORATION OF THE FORMER PORT AT ST PAUL'S HOLY MONASTERY. 1.2 mil. | | |

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| | RESTORATION, CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE APSIDAL CHAMBER OF THE PALACE OF GALERIUS, IN STREET DIMITRIOU GOUNARI, IN THESSALONIKI. 0.58 mil. | ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΓΚΡΟΤΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΓΑ ΑΡΣΑΝΑ & ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ ΤΗΣ Ι. ΜΟΝΗΣ ΒΑΤΟΠΑΙΔΙΟΥ. (Restoration and reconstruction of the chapel at Agios Nikolaou Monis Vaptopaidiou). 1.1 mil. | | |
| | Improvement of Infrastructure in Cultural Facilities, at Municipality of Kalamaria. 0.52 mil. | ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΚΥΡΙΑΚΟΥ Ι. ΣΚΗΤΗΣ ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΣΜΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΤΟΚΟΥ Ι.Μ. ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ. (Renovation - church).1 mil | | |
| | THE EMBELLISHMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF EDESSA. PHASE B. 0.5 mil. | RESTORATION OF HOLY CELLS ST CHARALAMPOS, ST GEORGE-PHASE B' AND EVAGELISMOS THEΟΤΟΚΟΥ-PHASE B2, OF HOLY NEW SKITE ST PAUL'S HOLY MONASTERY. 0.9 mil. | | |
| | Consolidation-Restoration of byzantine tower Marmarion, Amfipolis,Serres. 0.39 mil. | ROOF RESTORATION OF ΚΑΘΟΛΙΚΟ OF HOLY MONASTERY MEGISTHS LAVRAS. 0.9 mil. | | |
| | CONSERVATION - RESTORATION - ELAVATION OF THE TEMPLE OF THE MOTHER OF THE GODS INDIGENOUS AT LEUKOPETRA, Mt. BERMION. 0.37 mil. | ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΚΕΛΛΙΟΥ "ΓΕΝΕΣΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΤΟΚΟΥ" (ΕΝΑΝΤΙ ΠΡΩΤΑΤΟΥ) ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΜΟΝΗΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ. (restoration - monastery) 0.9 mil. | | |
| | ELECTRIC LIGHTING PROJECT | ΕΠΙΣΚΕΥΗ-ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ- | | |

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| | AND RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF MOSAIC FLOORS (EAST CORRIDOR'S, SOUTH CORRIDOR'S EAST SECTION AND BASILICA,S APSE) OF GALERIUS' PALACE IN NAVARINOU SQUARE, THESSALONIKI. 0.32 mil. | ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΙΕΡΟΥ ΚΑΘΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ ΑΓΙΑΣ ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗΣ Ι.ΜΟΝΗΣ ΚΑΡΑΚΑΛΛΟΥ. (restoration - Agios Oros) 0.9 mil. | | |
| | "CONSOLIDATION OF TOWER No 10 AND RESTORATION OF TOWERS No 14 AND 19 OF THE WALL OF NEA POTIDAIA, CHALKIDIKI (PARTS OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROMENADE OF NEA POTIDAIA)". 0.31 mil. | RESTORATION ERGATOSPITOU AND KALIVAS S. PANTON OF H. SKETE AGIA ANNIS. 0.8 mil | | |
| | | RESTORATION OF BURNED CELL "EVAGELISMOS THEOTOKOU", WING OF OLD LABORATORIES, OF SIMONOS PETRA HOLY MONASTERY. 0.8 mil. | | |
| | | RESTORATION OF BASEMENTS FROM NE WING AND INTEGRATION OF THEM IN THE SKEVOFILAKIO OF H. M. STAVRONIKITA. 0.8 mil. | | |
| | | MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION OF ST ANTONIOS CHURCH AT ST ANDREW | | |

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| | | HOLY SKITE OF VATOPAIDIOU HOLY MONASTERY. 0.8 mil. | | |
| | | UNTERPINNING AND RESTORATION OF REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE OF HOLY MONASTERY OSIOY GROGORIOY AT KARYES (B PHASE-BUILDING FORMATION AND ENVIRONMENT SPACE. 0.8 mil. | | |
| | | REPAIR - RESTORATION IN BUILDING WORKERS OF HOLY MONASTERY KARAKALOU. 0.77 mil. | | |
| | | RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH OF SAINT ATHANASIOS AT SYKIA, CHALKIDIKI. 0.76 mil. | | |
| | | ΑΝΑΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΗ ΚΑΛΥΒΑΣ ΑΓΙΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΓΓΕΛΩΝ, Ι. ΣΚΗΤΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΛΑΚΚΟΥ, Ι. ΜΟΝΗΣ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΠΑΥΛΟΥ. (Reconstruction painting of Kalyvas the holy archangel.) 0.76 mil. | | |
| | | RESTORATION OF THE SOUTH END WEST WING OF THE H.S. DORMITION OF THEOTOKOS OF THE H.M. PANTELEIMONOS. 0.75 mil. | | |
| | | E-ESTABLISHMENT I.KALYBIS OF SAINT APOSTLES I. SKITIS EYAGGELISMOY AND SPACE OF OLD | | |

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| | | OLIVE PRESS OF H. M. XENOFONDOS. 0.74 mil. | | |
| | | "AGHIA ANASTASIA HALKIDIKI MONASTERY, CONSOLIDATION OF SOUTHERN WING, PHASE C". 0.73 mil. | | |
| | | CONSERVATION OF ITEMS (MURAL PAINTS, MOSAICS) OF AGIOS PATAPIOS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE AND IMPROVEMENTS TO THE EXTERIOR AREA. – Sub-project NO1. 0.35 mil. | | |
| | | REHABILITATION OF THE OLD BUILDING AT THE CENTER FOR THE BYZANTINE CULTURE OF CHALKIDIKI "JUSTINIANUS" AT NEA FLOGITA. 0.67 mil. | | |
| | | LEAD SHEETS ROOF REPLACEMENT AND REPAIR WORKS OF EXTERNAL FACES OF KATHOLIKON OF HOLY MONASTERY IVIRON. 0.64 mil. | | |
| | | ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ ΕΝΤΟΙΧΙΟΥ ΔΙΑΚΟΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΙΤΕΚΤΟΝΙΚΩΝ ΓΛΥΠΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΔΑΠΕΔΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑΣ ΑΧΕΙΡΟΠΟΙΗΤΟΥ. (Maintenance of wallpainting and floor in Basilea til Panagias Acheiropoitou. 0.64 mil. | | |
| | | CONSOLIDATION | | |

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| | | AND CONSERVATION OF HORTIATIS AQUEDUCT. 0.36 mil. | | |
| | | CONSERVATION OF MURAL DECORATION AT SAINT JOHN PRODROME MONASTERY, SERRES. 0.6 mil. | | |
| | | ΑΝΕΓΕΡΣΗ ΒΟΗΘΗΤΙΚΟΥ ΚΤΙΡΙΟΥ Ι. ΣΚΗΤΗΣ ΑΓΙΑΣ ΑΝΝΗΣ, ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΜΕΤΑΣΤΕΓΑΣΗ ΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΩΝ ΠΕΡΙΘΑΛΨΗΣ. (Renovation). 0.58 mil | | |
| | | MAINTAINANCE AND RESTORATION of H.C. OF TIMIOU PRODROMOU of H.M. IBIRON. 0.58 mil. | | |
| | | ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΥΔΡΟΜΥΛΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΠΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ Ι. ΣΚΗΤΗΣ ΑΓΙΑΣ ΑΝΝΗΣ, Ι. Μ. ΜΕΓΙΣΤΗΣ ΛΑΥΡΑΣ. 0.55 mil. | | |
| | | RESTORATION AND PARTIAL RECONSTRUCTION of H. CELL OF KOIMISEOS of THEOTOKOU OF H. M. STAVRONIKITA. 0.48 mil. | | |
| | | RESTORATION (in Lavra). 0.48 mil. | | |
| | | REPAIR AND RE- ESTABLISHMENT KALYVIS of SAINT ARCHANGELS of H.S. OF TIMIOU PRODROMOU of H.M. IBIRON. 0.47 | | |

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| | | mil. | | |
| | | RESTORATION - CONSOLIDATION OF THE BYZANTINE BATH IN THESSALONIKI.0.46 mil. | | |
| | | RESTORATION AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SEAT OF SAINT APOSTLES OF H. M. DIONYSIOY. 0.44 mil. | | |
| | | RETAINING SOUTH SIDE ROCKY SLOPES AND FIXED WORKS IN FOUNDATIONS AND WALLS SUPERNATANT WINGS OF SIMONOS PETRA HOLY MONASTERY. 0.43 mil. | | |
| | | POST BYZANTINE MONUMENTS OF PIERIA. CONSOLIDATION RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION. 0.43 mil. | | |
| | | MAINTAINANCE AND RESTORATION of H.C. OF THIAS ANALIPSEOS of H. S. AGIOU PANTELEIMONOS of H.M. KOUTLOUMOUSIOU. 0.42 mil. | | |
| | | ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ Ι. ΚΕΛΙΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ ΠΡΟΒΑΤΑΣ, Ι. Μ. ΜΕΓΙΣΤΗΣ ΛΑΥΡΑΣ, Α' ΦΑΣΗ: ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ Ι. ΝΑΟΥ. (Maintenance of church in Megistis Lavras).0.42 mil. | | |
| | | ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ | | |

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| | | ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΚΤΙΡΙΟΥ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑΣ, ΜΑΓΕΙΡΕΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΩΔΩΝΟΣΤΑΣΙΟΥ ΤΗΣ Ι. ΣΚΗΤΗΣ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΤΗΣ Ι. ΜΟΝΗΣ ΒΑΤΟΠΑΙΔΙΟΥ. (Restoration of part of the Vatopedi- monastery). 0.41 mil. | | |
| | | CONSTRUCTION of CHAPEL of SAINT TRYFONA of EXHIBITION SPACE AND STOCKING COUNTRIES of GARDEN BUILDING of H.M. STAVRONIKITA. 0.41 mil. | | |
| | | RECONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION OF SAINT ANNA'S CELL OF H. M. IVIRON – PHASE B. 0.4 mil. | | |
| | | RESTORATION H. KELI AGIAS TRIADOS OF H. SKETE AGIAS ANNIS. 0.39 mil. | | |
| | | RESTORATION H. KALIVIS TIMIOY STAVROY OF H. SKETE AGIA ANNI. 0.36 mil. | | |
| | | ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΣΗ ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ ΠΥΡΓΟΥ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΙΕΡΑΡΧΩΝ Ι. ΜΟΝΗΣ ΒΑΤΟΠΑΙΔΙΟΥ. (restoration of a byzantine tower). 0.34 mil. | | |
| | | CONSOLIDATION AND RESTORATION OF THE ARSANAS TOWER OF XEROPOTAMOU | | |

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| | | MONASTERY, MOUNT ATHOS.0.33 mil | | |
| | | COMPLETION OF MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION ST CHARALAMBOUS CELL, OF VATOPAIDIOU HOLY MONASTERY. 0.32 mil. | | |
| | | CONSERVATION OF THE STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OF THE BYZANTINE MUSEUM OF THESSALONIKI (UPGRATING OF THE BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE. 0.32 mil. | | |
| | | RESTORATION IN BUILDING WORKERS IN THE ARSANAS OF H. M. STAVRONIKITA. 0.31 mil. | | |
| | | RESTORATION. (Mount Athos) 0.31 mil. | | |
| | | ΕΠΙΣΚΕΥΑΣΤΙΚΕΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΕΣ ΣΤΟΝ Β.Α. ΠΥΡΓΟ ΧΩΡΩΝ ΥΓΙΕΙΝΗΣ Ι. Μ. ΖΩΓΡΑΦΟΥ. (Restaurering på monastery Zografou). 0.3 mil. | | |
| | | OASES OF HISTORIC REMEMBRANCE AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: MONASTIC GARDENS. 0.3 mil. | | |
| | | ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΑΝΑΧΡΗΣΗ ΚΤΙΡΙΟΥ ΣΤΟ ΚΕΛΛΙ ΤΙΜΙΟΥ ΠΡΟΔΡΟΜΟΥ (ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ ΦΟΥΡΝΑ) ΣΤΙΣ | | |

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| | | ΚΑΡΥΕΣ, Ι. Μ. ΚΟΥΤΛΟΥΜΟΥΣΙΟΥ. (restoration and re- use of a monastery). 0.27 mil. | | |
| | | ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ Ι. ΚΑΛΥΒΗΣ ΚΟΙΜΗΣΕΩΣ ΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΤΟΚΟΥ, ΜΙΚΡΑ ΑΓΙΑ ΑΝΝΑ, Ι. Σ. ΑΓ. ΑΝΝΗΣ, Α' ΦΑΣΗ: ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΑΡΧΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΛΥΒΗΣ ΚΑΙ Ι. ΝΑΟΥ. (restoration). 0.23 mil. | | |
| | | RESTORATION H. KELI AGION ARHAGELON OF H. SKETE AGIAS ANNIS. 0.22 mil. | | |

Table 3 – What has the funding been used for?

| Maintenance | Reconstruction | Building | Research/Excavation | Event |
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| CONSERVATION - EMBELLISHMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGIC AL SITE OF PELLA (PHASE II) 5 mil | MULTICENTRAL MUSEUM OF VERGINA- CENTRAL MUSEUM BUILDING 9 mil. | MULTICENTRAL MUSEUM OF VERGINA- CENTRAL MUSEUM BUILDING 9.mil | ΑΝΑΔΕΙΞΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΥ ΧΩΡΟΥ ΣΤΑΓΕΙΡΩΝ ΧΑΛΚΙΔΙΚΗΣ. (Archaeological excavation and restoration of site in classical Olympus Stageira) 0.8 mil | Ενίσχυση νέων προγραμμάτων, παράλληλων εκδηλώσεων και αναπτυξιακών δράσεων Φεστιβάλ Κινηματογράφου Θεσσαλονίκης, για τα έτη από 2011 έως και 2013(Film festival of Thessaloniki 2013). 3.5 mil. |
| RESTORATION, CONSOLIDATION , CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE HOLY CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE GOYMENISSAS, N. KILKIS 4.1 mil | Re-creation - Restoration of the royal Necropolis and the Palace of Aegai. 7 mil. | New Cultural Center in the Municipality of Katerini 7.4 mil. | | Ενίσχυση νέων παράλληλων εκδηλώσεων Φεστιβάλ Ντοκιμαντέρ Θεσσαλονίκης. (Film festival of Thessaloniki 2013) – specific to a documentary project. 2 mil. |

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| CONSERVATION - RESTORATION OF WEST WING AT FILOTHEOU HOLY MONASTERY 3.7 mil. | Restoration Macedonia tomb III and reconstruction of funerary monument, in Agios Athanasios Thessaloniki 1.5 mil | MULTIFUNCTIONAL CENTRE - THEATRE OF MUNICIPALITY ELEFTHERIO - KORDELIO / PHASE 2 2.6 mil. | | Organization of International Thessaloniki Book Fair 2011-2014. 1.7 mil |
| MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION NORTH WING OF HOLY MONASTERY IVIRON 3.8mil | Renovation works for the reuse of the old municipal slaughterhouse 's landmark as a multiuse hall. 1.7 mil. | EXPANSION OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF POLIGIROS 2.4 mil. | | COMPLETION OF THE CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION CENTRE OF HISTORY AND FOLKLORE AT THE MUNICIPALITY OF ALEXANDREIA (IMATHIA)1.7 mil. |
| RESTORATION OF VEROIA'S OLD CATHEDRAL 3.5 mil. | CENTER FOR BYZANTINE CULTURE OF CHALKIDIKI "JUSTINIAN" N. FLOGITA. 1.4 mil. | VISITABLE MUSEUM STORE IN MAKRIGIALO PIERIAS 2.3 mil. | | Φεστιβάλ Μονής Λαζαριστών 2011-2015. 1.2 mil |
| CONSERVATION OF WORKS OF ART ON MOUNT ATHOS 3.2 mil | ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΓΚΡΟΤΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΡΣΑΝΑ & ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ ΤΗΣ Ι. ΜΟΝΗΣ ΒΑΤΟΠΑΙΔΙΟΥ. (Restoring and reconstruction of the chapel at Agios Nikolaou Monis Vaptopaidiou). 0.5 mil | Expansion and improvement of the theatrical scenes of NTNG 2.2 mil. | | ΔΙΟΡΓΑΝΩΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΕΘΝΟΥΣ ΦΕΣΤΙΒΑΛ ΚΙΝΗΜΑΤΟΓΡΑΦΟΥ ΝΑΟΥΣΑΣ 2010-2015. 1.1 mil. |
| RESTORATION – REHABILITATION OF NORTH- | ΑΝΑΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΗ ΚΑΛΥΒΑΣ ΑΓΙΩΝ | EXTENSION AND DURING HEIGHT OF | | Organization of PhotoBiennale by the Museum of |

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| EASTERN PTERYGAS CELLS OF TIMIOS PRODROMOS MONASTERY IN SERRES 3.2 mil | ΑΡΧΑΓΓΕΛΩΝ, Ι. ΣΚΗΤΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΛΑΚΚΟΥ, Ι. ΜΟΝΗΣ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΠΑΥΛΟΥ. (Reconstruction painting of Kalyvas the holy archangel.) 0.76 mil. | NORTH WING AND CONFIGURATION AREA SACRISTY AND FILES AT SAINT PAUL 'S HOLY MONASTERY 2. Mil. | | Photography. 1.1 mil. |
| Restoration Macedonia tomb III and reconstruction of funerary monument, in Agios Athanasios Thessaloniki 1.5 mil | THE EMBELLISHMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF EDESSA. PHASE B. 0.25 mil. | Archaeological park Leibithrwn Pierias 2 mil. | | INTERNATIONAL PUPPET AND MIME FESTIVAL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF KILKIS. 0.9 mil. |
| MAINTENANCE OF OLD SKEVOFILAKIO OF H. M. MEGISTIS LAVRAS 2.8 mil. | RESTORATION AND PARTIAL RECONSTRUCTION of H. CELL OF KOIMISEOS of THEOTOKOU OF H. M. STAVRONIKITA. 0.48 mil. | DOCUMENTATION CENTER FOR THE INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE AT THE DYEWORKS OF THE FORMER "ERIA" 1.9 mil. | | INSPIRE - Thessaloniki Art Festival. 0.9 mil. |
| RESTORATION OF BUILDING COMPLEX OF GRHGORIOU'S HOLY MONASTERY 2.8 mil | REPAIR AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT KALYVIS of SAINT ARCHANGELS of H.S. OF TIMIOU PRODROMOU of H.M. IBIRON. 0.23 mil. | CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING MONASTIC AND INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS OF HOLY COMMUNITY MOUTH ATHOS 1.6 mil. | | INSPIRE - Thessaloniki Art Festival. 0.9 mil. |
| RESTORATION - CONVERSION OLD HOSPITAL BUILDING AT THE GUESTHOUSE I.M. ZOGRAFOU 2.6 mil. | RECONSTRUCTION AND TECHNICAL SUPPLYING OF THE PLATY MUNICIPAL THEATRE, MUNICIPALITY OF PLATY, IMATHIA PREFECTURE. | CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING MONASTIC AND INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS OF HOLY COMMUNITY MOUTH ATHOS. 1.6 mil. | | ΦΕΣΤΙΒΑΛ ΟΛΥΜΠΟΥ 2011-2013. (Festival Olympus). 0.8 mil. |

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| | 0.4 mil. | | | |
| WORKS OF RESTORATION OF DEPARTMENTS AND COMPLETION OF WESTERN WING OF H. M. XENOFONTOS 2.6 mil. | RECONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION OF SAINT ANNA'S CELL OF H. M. IVIRON – PHASE B. 0.4 mil. | FOUNDATIONS OF NORTH SIDE FIXING AND CREATING SPACE SERVICE NEEDS AND FUNCTIONAL RESTORATION OF CENTRAL ENTRY AT SIMONOS PETRAS HOLY MONASTERY 1.5 mil. | | RENOVATION AND MODIFICATION OF EX CINEMA "KENTRIKON" TO THEATRE AND MULTIPURPOSE OF CULTURAL EVENTS, OF MUNICIPALITY IRAKLEIA. 0.63 mil. |
| RESTORATION OF AUXILIARY BUILDING OF H. COMMUNITY OF MOUNT ATHOS NEAR PROTATO IN KARIES 2.2 mil. | | CONSTRUCTION OF UNDERGROUND STOREHOUSE IN THE WESTERN ZONE OF THE SURROUNDING AREA OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF THESSALONIKI. 1.5 mil. | | SUPPORT TO THE REALIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF KALAMARIA. 0.33 mil. |
| RESTORATION OF LISTED BUILDING OF TECHNICAL SCHOOL (FORMER HAMIDIYE SCHOOL, LATER MACHINE FACTORY OF AXILITHIOTI) AND ITS TRANSFORMATION IN CULTURAL CENTER, IN ELENIS ZOGRAFOU STREET, THESSALONIKI 2.1 mil. | | Construction of a Multifunctional - Cultural Centre at 35 Andrea Papandreou str., in Municipality of Kalamaria 1.4 mil. | | Traditional Dance and Music Festival. 0.12 mil. |
| MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION | | CULTURAL CENTER OF N. TRIGLIA. 1.4 | | |

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| OF MONKS CELLS OF H. M. MEGISTIS LAVRAS 1.9 mil. | | mil. | | |
| SKEVOFILAKIO IN THE N.E WING OF H.M. ΧΙΡΟΡΟΤΑΜΟΥ 1.8 mil. | | ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΕΙΑ (Teater I Thessaloniki). 0.9 mil. | | |
| ΑΝΑΠΛΑΣΗ - ΑΝΑΔΕΙΞΗ ΤΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗΣ ΝΕΚΡΟΠΟΛΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΙΓΩΝ : ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΔΕΙΞΗ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΚΡΟΤΑΦΕΙΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΤΥΜΒΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΤΑΦΙΚΗΣ ΣΥΣΤΑΔΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΤΗΜΕΝΙΔΩΝ (ΣΥΣΤΑΔΑ Γ΄) (Restoration of the royal burilal cemetery – Tafikis burial mound - group C) 1.8 mil | | ΕΞΟΠΛΙΣΜΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΣΗ ΕΚΘΕΣΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ Υ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟΥ ΠΕΛΛΑΣ. (Det klassiske arkeologiske museet i Pella). 0.9 mil. | | |
| Improvement of cultural center “Megas Alexandros” and its’ surrounding space 1.1 mil | | Διοργάνωση της Πανεπιστημιάδ ας Θεάτρου στο Δήμο Σερρών. (theater in Serres). 0.8 mil | | |
| Improvement of cultural center “Megas Alexandros” and its’ surrounding space (Sub- project NO.3: Restauration of the Ottoman Houkar Mosque). 0.7 mil. | | CONSTRUCTION OF THE "PALAESTRA" SHELTER AMFIPOΛIS ANCIENT GYMNASIUM. 0.8 mil. | | |
| THESSALONIKI'S CITY WALLS: CONSERVATION, | | CONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT | | |

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| PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE UPPER SURFACE. 1.8 mil. | | OF LANDSCAPE AND SURROUNDING AREA OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PELLA. 0.71 mil. | | |
| CONSOLIDATION AND RESTORATION SOUTH PTERYGAS CELLS AND REINFORCEMENT FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AND WEST OF PTERYGAS MONASTERY OF ST. DIONISOS UPON MOUNTAIN OLYMPUS, PIERIA 1.6 mil. | | CONSTRUCTION of CHAPEL of SAINT TRYFONA of EXHIBITION SPACE AND STOCKING COUNTRIES of GARDEN BUILDING of H.M. STAVRONIKITA. 0.41 mil. | | |
| RESTORATION AND CONVERSION OF AN OLD TOBACCO WAREHOUSE TO A CULTURE CENTRE OF KILKIS MUNICIPALITY. 1.5 mil. | | CONFIGURATION OF ENVIRONMENT OF SPACE IN THE ANCIENT GYMNASIUM OF AMFIPOLIS. 0.27 mil. | | |
| CONSERVATION WALL PAINTINGS AND COAD PLASTERS OF MACEDONIANS TOMBS IN CENTRAL MACEDONIA 1.4 mil. | | | | |
| RESTORATION OF TWO OLD HOUSE IN THE YARD OF THE BYZANTINE MUSEUM OF VEROIA, OVER | | | | |

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| THE S.E. PART OF THE WALLS. 1.4 mil. | | | | |
| Restoration Agion Oros. 1.2 mil | | | | |
| SALVATIONAL INTERVENTIONS - TOWER RESTORATION OF THE FORMER PORT AT ST PAUL'S HOLY MONASTERY. 1.2 mil. | | | | |
| RESTORATION, CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF MACRIDY'S MACEDONIAN TOMB IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK OF DERVENI IN THESSALONIKI. 1.2 mil | | | | |
| "RESTORATION - REHABILITATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF MEDIEVAL SIDIROKAFSIA AT STAGEIRA, CHALKIDIKI. 1.1 mil. | | | | |
| ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΓΚΡΟΤΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΓΑ ΑΡΣΑΝΑ & ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ ΤΗΣ Ι. ΜΟΝΗΣ ΒΑΤΟΠΑΙΔΙΟΥ. (Restoration and reconstruction of | | | | |

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| the chapel at Agios Nikolaou Monis Vaptopaidiou). 1.1 mil. | | | | |
| ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΚΥΡΙΑΚΟΥ Ι. ΣΚΗΤΗΣ ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΣΜΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΤΟΚΟΥ Ι.Μ. ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ. (Church renovation).1 mil | | | | |
| RESTORATION OF HOLY CELLS ST CHARALAMPOS, ST GEORGE- PHASE B' AND EVAGELISMOS THEOTOKOU- PHASE B2, OF HOLY NEW SKITE ST PAUL'S HOLY MONASTERY. 0.9 mil. | | | | |
| ROOF RESTORATION OF KATHOLIKO OF HOLY MONASTERY MEGISTHS LAVRAS. 0.9 mil. | | | | |
| ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΚΕΛΛΙΟΥ “ΓΕΝΕΣΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΤΟΚΟΥ” (ΕΝΑΝΤΙ ΠΡΩΤΑΤΟΥ) ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΜΟΝΗΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ. (restoration - monastery) 0.9 mil. | | | | |
| ΕΠΙΣΚΕΥΗ- ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ- ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΙΕΡΟΥ ΚΑΘΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ ΑΓΙΑΣ | | | | |

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| ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗΣ Ι.ΜΟΝΗΣ ΚΑΡΑΚΑΛΛΟΥ. (restoration - Agios Oros 0.9 mil.) | | | | |
| REPAIR - RESTORATION of BUILDING D - LADARIO H.SKETE. of PROPHET ELIA H.M. OF PANTOKRATORO S. 0.8 mil. | | | | |
| RESTORATION ERGATOSPITOU AND KALIVAS S. PANTON OF H. SKETE AGIA ANNIS. 0.8 mil | | | | |
| WORK OF DRAINING AND PERIMETRIC AID OF FOUNDATION OF HOLY TEMPLE OF PROTATO. 0.8 mil. | | | | |
| RESTORATION OF BURNED CELL "EVAGELISMOS THEOTOKOU", WING OF OLD LABORATORIES, OF SIMONOS PETRA HOLY MONASTERY. 0.8 mil. | | | | |
| THE ANCIENT ODEION OF THE GREAT THERMAE OF DION. PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION. 0.8 mil. | | | | |
| RESTORATION OF BASEMENTS FROM NE WING AND | | | | |

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| INTEGRATION OF THEM IN THE SKEVOFILAKIO OF H. M. STAVRONIKITA. 0.8 mil. | | | | |
| MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION OF ST ANTONIOS CHURCH AT ST ANDREW HOLY SKITE OF VATOPAIDIOU HOLY MONASTERY. 0.8 mil. | | | | |
| UNTERPINNING AND RESTORATION OF REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE OF HOLY MONASTERY OSIOY GROGORIOY AT KARYES (B PHASE-BUILDING FORMATION AND ENVIRONMENT SPACE. 0.78 mil. | | | | |
| REPAIR - RESTORATION IN BUILDING WORKERS OF HOLY MONASTERY KARAKALOU. 0.77 mil. | | | | |
| RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH OF SAINT ATHANASIOS AT SYKIA, CHALKIDIKI. 0.76 mil. | | | | |
| RESTORATION OF THE SOUTH END WEST WING OF THE H.S. | | | | |

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| DORMITION OF THEOTOKOS OF THE H.M. PANTELEIMONO S. 0.75 mil. | | | | |
| E-ESTABLISHMENT I.KALYBIS OF SAINT APOSTLES I. SKITIS EYAGGELISMOY AND SPACE OF OLD OLIVE PRESS OF H. M. XENOFONDOS. 0.74 mil. | | | | |
| "AGHIA ANASTASIA HALKIDIKI MONASTERY, CONSOLIDATION OF SOUTHERN WING, PHASE C". 0.73 | | | | |
| CONSERVATION - EMBELLISHMENT H OF THE ANCIENT THEATRE OF MIEZA (PHASE II). 0.7 mil. | | | | |
| CONSERVATION OF ITEMS (MURAL PAINTS, MOSAICS) OF AGIOS PATAPIOS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE AND IMPROVEMENTS TO THE EXTERIOR AREA. 0.7 mil. | | | | |
| REHABILITATION OF THE OLD BUILDING AT THE CENTER FOR THE BYZANTINE CULTURE OF CHALKIDIKI "JUSTINIANUS" | | | | |

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| AT NEA FLOGITA. 0.67 mil. | | | | |
| LEAD SHEETS ROOF REPLACEMENT AND REPAIR WORKS OF EXTERNAL FACES OF KATHOLIKON OF HOLY MONASTERY IVIRON. 0.64 mil. | | | | |
| ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ ΕΝΤΟΙΧΙΟΥ ΔΙΑΚΟΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΙΤΕΚΤΟΝΙΚΩ Ν ΓΛΥΠΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΔΑΠΕΔΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑΣ ΑΧΕΙΡΟΠΟΙΗΤΟΥ . (Maintenance of wall painting and floor in Basilea til Panagias Acheiropoitou. 0.64 mil. | | | | |
| CONSOLIDATION AND CONSERVATION OF HORTIATIS AQUEDUCT. 0.36 mil. | | | | |
| RESTORATION, REMODELING OF EXISTING BUILDING OF THE FORMER CINEMA ASTRON IN MUNICIPALITY OF MENEMENI. 0.6 mil. | | | | |
| CONSERVATION OF MURAL DECORATION AT SAINT JOHN PRODROME MONASTERY, | | | | |

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| SERRES. 0.6 mil. | | | | |
| RESTORATION, CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE APSIDAL CHAMBER OF THE PALACE OF GALERIUS, IN STREET DIMITRIOU GOUNARI, IN THESSALONIKI. 0.58 mil. | | | | |
| ΑΝΕΓΕΡΣΗ ΒΟΗΘΗΤΙΚΟΥ ΚΤΙΡΙΟΥ Ι. ΣΚΗΤΗΣ ΑΓΙΑΣ ΑΝΝΗΣ, ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΜΕΤΑΣΤΕΓΑΣΗ ΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΩΝ ΠΕΡΙΘΑΛΨΗΣ. Renovation. 0.58 mil. | | | | |
| MAINTAINANCE AND RESTORATION of H.C. OF TIMIOU PRODROMOU of H.M. IBIRON. 0.58 mil. | | | | |
| ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΥΔΡΟΜΥΛΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΠΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ Ι. ΣΚΗΤΗΣ ΑΓΙΑΣ ΑΝΝΗΣ, Ι. Μ. ΜΕΓΙΣΤΗΣ ΛΑΥΡΑΣ. 0.55 mil. | | | | |
| MACEDONIAN TOMBS OF PIERIA. CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND CONFIGURATION . 0.52 mil. | | | | |
| THE EMBELLISHMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGIC | | | | |

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| AL SITE OF EDESSA. PHASE B. 0.25 mil. | | | | |
| UPGRADING OF PERMANENT EXHIBITION INFRASTRUCTUR E AND ELECTROMECHA NICAL EQUIPMENT - MUSEUM SIGNS OF THE MUSEUM OF BYZANTINE CULTURE. 0.48 mil. | | | | |
| RESTORATION (in Lavra). 0.48 mil. | | | | |
| REPAIR AND RE- ESTABLISHMENT KALYVIS of SAINT ARCHANGELS of H.S. OF TIMIOU PRODROMOU of H.M. IBIRON. 0.23 mil. | | | | |
| RESTORATION - CONSOLIDATION OF THE BYZANTINE BATH IN THESSALONIKI.0. 46 mil. | | | | |
| RESTORATION AND RE- ESTABLISHMENT OF SEAT OF SAINT APOSTLES OF H. M. DIONYSIOY. 0.44 mil. | | | | |
| RETAINING SOUTH SIDE ROCKY SLOPES AND FIXED WORKS IN FOUNDATIONS AND WALLS SUPERNATANT | | | | |

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| WINGS OF SIMONOS PETRA HOLY MONASTERY. 0.43 mil. | | | | |
| POST BYZANTINE MONUMENTS OF PIERIA. CONSOLIDATION RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION. 0.43 mil. | | | | |
| MAINTAINANCE AND RESTORATION of H.C. OF THIAS ANALIPSEOS of H. S. AGIOU PANTELEIMONO S of H.M. KOUTLOUMOUSH OU. 0.42 mil. | | | | |
| ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ Ι. ΚΕΛΙΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ ΠΡΟΒΑΤΑΣ, Ι. Μ. ΜΕΓΙΣΤΗΣ ΛΑΥΡΑΣ, Α' ΦΑΣΗ: ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ Ι. ΝΑΟΥ. (Maintenance of church in Megistis Lavras).0.42 mil. | | | | |
| ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΚΤΙΡΙΟΥ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑΣ, ΜΑΓΕΙΡΕΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΩΔΩΝΟΣΤΑΣΙΟ Υ ΤΗΣ Ι. ΣΚΗΤΗΣ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΤΗΣ Ι. ΜΟΝΗΣ ΒΑΤΟΠΑΙΔΙΟΥ. (Restoration of parts of the Vatopedi- monastery). 0.41 | | | | |

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| mil. | | | | |
| RESTORATION H. KELI AGIAS TRIADOS OF H. SKETE AGIAS ANNIS. 0.39 mil. | | | | |
| Consolidation- Restoration of byzantine tower Marmarion, Amfipolis,Serres. 0.39 mil. | | | | |
| CONSERVATION - RESTORATION - ELAVATION OF THE TEMPLE OF THE MOTHER OF THE GODS INDIGENOUS AT LEUKOPETRA, Mt. BERMION. 0.37 mil. | | | | |
| RESTORATION H. KALIVIS TIMIOY STAVROY OF H. SKETE AGIA ANNI. 0.36 mil. | | | | |
| ΚΕΛΥΦΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΔΕΙΞΗΣ ΤΜΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΥ ΝΕΚΡΟΤΑΦΕΙΟΥ ΑΚΑΝΘΟΥ ΧΑΛΚΙΔΙΚΗΣ. (Maintenance of an old cemetery). 0.35 mil. | | | | |
| ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΣΗ ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ Σ ΠΥΡΓΟΥ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΙΕΡΑΡΧΩΝ Ι. ΜΟΝΗΣ ΒΑΤΟΠΑΙΔΙΟΥ. (restoration of a byzantine tower). 0.34 mil. | | | | |
| CONSOLIDATION AND | | | | |

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| RESTORATION OF THE ARSANAS TOWER OF XEROPOTAMOU MONASTERY, MOUNT ATHOS.0.33 mil | | | | |
| ELECTRIC LIGHTING PROJECT AND RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF MOSAIC FLOORS (EAST CORRIDOR'S, SOUTH CORRIDOR'S EAST SECTION AND BASILICA,S APSE) OF GALERIUS' PALACE IN NAVARINOU SQUARE, THESSALONIKI. 0.32 mil. | | | | |
| COMPLETION OF MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION ST CHARALAMBOUS CELL, OF VATOPAIDIOU HOLY MONASTERY. 0.32 mil. | | | | |
| CONSERVATION OF THE STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OF THE BYZANTINE MUSEUM OF THESSALONIKI (UPGRATING OF THE BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE. 0.32 mil. | | | | |
| "CONSOLIDATIO N OF TOWER No 10 AND | | | | |

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| RESTORATION OF TOWERS No 14 AND 19 OF THE WALL OF NEA POTIDAIA, CHALKIDIKI (PARTS OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROMENADE OF NEA POTIDAIA)". 0.31 mil. | | | | |
| RESTORATION IN BUILDING WORKERS IN THE ARSANAS OF H. M. STAVRONIKITA. 0.31 mil. | | | | |
| RESTORATION. (Mount Athos) 0.31 mil. | | | | |
| ΕΠΙΣΚΕΥΑΣΤΙΚΕΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΕΣ ΣΤΟΝ Β.Α. ΠΥΡΓΟ ΧΩΡΩΝ ΥΓΙΕΙΝΗΣ Ι. Μ. ΖΩΓΡΑΦΟΥ. (restoration of monastery Zografou). 0.3 mil. | | | | |
| OASES OF HISTORIC REMEMBRANCE AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: MONASTIC GARDENS. 0.3 mil. | | | | |
| ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΑΝΑΧΡΗΣΗ ΚΤΙΡΙΟΥ ΣΤΟ ΚΕΛΛΙ ΤΙΜΙΟΥ ΠΡΟΔΡΟΜΟΥ (ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ ΦΟΥΡΝΑ) ΣΤΙΣ ΚΑΡΥΕΣ, Ι. Μ. ΚΟΥΤΛΟΥΜΟΥΣΙΟΥ. (restoration and re-use of Monastery). 0.27 | | | | |

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| mil. | | | | |
| ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ Ι. ΚΑΛΥΒΗΣ ΚΟΙΜΗΣΕΩΣ ΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΤΟΚΟΥ, ΜΙΚΡΑ ΑΓΙΑ ΑΝΝΑ, Ι. Σ. ΑΓ. ΑΝΝΗΣ, Α' ΦΑΣΗ: ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΑΡΧΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΛΥΒΗΣ ΚΑΙ Ι. ΝΑΟΥ. (restoration of two holy buildings). 0.23 mil. | | | | |
| Restoration of the turbe of Musa-baba. 0.23 mil. | | | | |
| RESTORATION H. KELI AGION ARHAGELON OF H. SKETE AGIAS ANNIS. 0.22 mil. | | | | |

Appendix 5: E-mails with Dimitrios Kalpakis

E-mails sent with Dimitrios Kalpakis 25.09.14-26.09.14.

Dimitrios Kalpakis Department member of the 12th Ephorate of Prehistory and Classical Antiquities of the Ministry of Culture and Sports.

My question is:

How does the Greek state decides which archaeological sites/monuments get to receive funding? Do you ask the Euphorate to gather a rapport on which sites/monuments need excavation/restoration/maintenance? Or do you send archaeologists from the Archaeological Service to conduct a national rapport on the matter and then decide after the rapport?

I know that there are not many Projects funded by the Greek state during the crisis (except for the co-funding NSRF/ESPA), but I am wondering how do the Ministry decide which sites/monuments get funded?

Kalpakis answer:

Εξηγούμαι:

Ακόμα και προ κρίσης, είχαμε πάντα δύο είδη εργασιών: τις σωστικές και τις συστηματικές. Οι σωστικές, όπως ίσως γνωρίζεις, έχουν ως στόχο τη λήψη άμεσων βασικών μέτρων προστασίας ενός μνημείου, το οποίο είτε κινδυνεύει είτε βρίσκεται υπό προβληματικό καθεστώς (π.χ. βρέθηκε στη διάρκεια κατασκευής ενός δρόμου, και το τεχνικό έργο πρέπει να συνεχίσει άμεσα). Οι συστηματικές, από την άλλη, είναι εργασίες με όλες τις προδιαγραφές και, ασφαλώς, διαρκούν χρόνια.

Την τελευταία περίοδο (εικοσαετία, ας πούμε), οι εργασίες που εκτελούνται είναι κατά βάση σωστικές, καθώς ΔΕΝ υπήρχαν χρήματα, χρόνος και ανθρώπινο δυναμικό επαρκές για συστηματικά έργα. Συστηματικές ανασκαφές διενεργούσαν κυρίως τα Πανεπιστήμια και οι ξένες Σχολές, ωστόσο πολύ περιορισμένα.

Έτσι, μέσα στα Κοινοτικά Πακέτα Στήριξης (ΚΠΣ) εισήχθησαν και τα αρχαιολογικά έργα, ως μια ανάσα οικονομικής φύσης. Πρόσεξε, όμως: όλα αυτά τα ευρωπαϊκά προγράμματα ΔΕΝ προτίθενται να πληρώσουν ανασκαφές αλλά τους ενδιαφέρει η απόδοση ενός μνημείου στο κοινό. Υποτίθεται δηλαδή ότι η έρευνα έχει ήδη ολοκληρωθεί, και μένει απλώς η αποκατάσταση και ανάδειξη.

Σ' αυτό το πλαίσιο, εντάχθηκαν από τις αρμόδιες εφορείες αρχαιοτήτων πολυάριθμα μνημεία ανά την Ελλάδα, με στόχο ακριβώς την απόδοσή τους στο κοινό.

Η διαδικασία επιλογής είναι απλή: η εκάστοτε εφορεία αρχαιοτήτων, γνωρίζοντας τα μνημεία δικαιοδοσίας της, τις δυνατότητες καθώς και τις ανάγκες του καθενός από αυτά, κάνει ας πούμε πρόταση έργου για 2-3 μνημεία. Η αρμόδια επιτροπή (είτε της εκάστοτε Περιφέρειας είτε του αρμόδιου Υπουργείου, το οποίο διαχειρίζεται κάθε φορά το “πακέτο” χρημάτων) αποφασίζει ποια από τις τρεις προτάσεις θα περάσει (καμιά φορά, ανάλογα με τα χρήματα μπορεί να εγκριθούν και όλες). Το κριτήριο είναι ο βαθμός ωριμότητας του έργου, όπως φαίνεται από το φάκελο που προσκομίζει η Αρχαιολογική Υπηρεσία. Αν δηλαδή τεκμηριώνεται επαρκώς η δυνατότητα του μνημείου να απορροφήσει δημιουργικά το προτεινόμενο ποσό, και βέβαια αν πληρούνται όλες οι σχετικές προϋποθέσεις.

Για λεπτομέρειες αυτών των προϋποθέσεων, μπορείς απλώς να ρίξεις μια ματιά στο τυποποιημένο έντυπο ενός Τεχνικού Δελτίου Έργου (ή Πράξης), όπως δίνονται από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση (μπορείς να τα κατεβάσεις από ιστοσελίδες της ΕΥ, ή Περιφερειών). Από κει κι έπειτα, μετά από μερικούς (έως πολλούς) μήνες αναμονής για τα γραφειοκρατικά, το έργο αρχίζει...

Τώρα, με την κρίση, το πρόβλημα εντοπίζεται κυρίως στον αριθμό των προτάσεων που εγκρίνονται, καθώς και στο ποσό που δικαιολογείται για καθεμιά από αυτές. Αντιλαμβάνεσαι ότι είναι σαφώς μειωμένα...

Ελπίζω να βοήθησα.

-Δ.Κ.

My reply/question:

You Wright: Οι σωστικές, όπως ίσως γνωρίζεις, έχουν ως στόχο τη λήψη άμεσων βασικών μέτρων προστασίας ενός μνημείου, το οποίο είτε κινδυνεύει..

But how do you find out if a locality/monument is in danger (without the building of roads etc.) ?

Kalpakis answers:

When a technical work proposal (not only major but also minor ones) is ready to be applied, Archaeological Service MUST give its approval. And this cannot happen before we do some trial digging. Then, if the soil is clear, we let them go on, but in case anything is found, they must stop immediately and then we carry out a rescue excavation. In major projects, an archaeological team MUST be there all day, from the beginning. That means a sub-project of archaeological nature must also be carried out, linked to the core one, within the official Form (Τεχνικό Δελτίο Έργου). This is how it works with the rescue actions/excavations. Another case is when we are aware of other monuments/sites which need immediate protection measures, due to many reasons. For example, if a known monument need immediate consolidation due to decay because of the climate, then we apply to the Ministry for a special budget on this issue, and then we proceed to the most necessary actions. The same happens e.g. in a case of illegal excavations; we try to be fast and decisive, digging the site as sooner as possible, rescuing the finds from looting

Appendix 6: E-mails with Alexandros Filis

E-mails sent with Konstantinos Filis 24.09.14.

Konstantinos Filis Department member of the 6th Ephorate of Classical and Antiquities, Ministry of Culture and Sports.

My question is: – How does the Greek state decide which archaeological sites/monuments get to receive funding? Do you ask the Ephorate to gather a rapport on which sites/monuments need excavation/restoration/maintenance? Or do you send archaeologists from the Archaeological Service to conduct a national rapport on the matter and then decide after the rapport?

I know that there are not many Projects funded by the Greek state during the crisis (except for the co-funding NSRF/ESPA), but I am wondering how do the Ministry decide which sites/monuments get funded?

Answer.

Answer:

The last decade has not conducted systematic excavations funded by the Greek Ministry of Culture. The Ministry of Culture finances with limited funds the Ephorates of Antiquities for conducting only salvage excavations. Emergency funding is given only in case something unexpected (!!!) is found as in the case of Amphipolis tomb. Also with the ESPA programs conducted only salvage excavations within public works.

Appendix 7: E-mail and question form answered by Elisavet Tsigarida

E-mails sent with Elisavet/Bettina Tsigarida (19.09.14)

Archaeologists at Olynthus Elisavet/Bettina Tsigarida.

These are the questions:

- Is there any new research/excavation on the site?
 - o Is there any more to research/excavate to be done on the site or is it all excavated?
- Did the archaeological site apply for funding at NSRF (EU-funding)?
- Have the archaeological site been cutting their opening hours as a result of budget cuts/crisis?
- Has the preservation of the site changed since the crisis started?
- Have you detected any effect off the crisis on the archaeological site? If so, what kind of effect?
- In regards to the crisis and budget cut backs

- have the archaeological site been cutting/firing employees?
- Have you experienced any looting or illegal trafficking/digging at the archaeological site? If so - what?
- Does any of the monuments or the archaeological locality need restoration, but you don't have enough funding? Would it be funded if it wasn't for the crisis? - Has there been any cut in the budget towards security of the site?

Dear Mr. Tziotas, answering your request of 9-9-14, we give you the following information on each one of the questions you have posed:

- *There is a project, a collaboration between the 16th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities and the British School at Athens (British Universities and the University of Michigan of the USA)*
- *Only part of the city and the cemeteries have been excavated.*
- *No, it has not applied to NSRF for funding.*
- *No, opening hours increased this summer, due to the increase of the number of visitors.*
- *No, preservation has not changed.*
- *No change. - The site does not have firing employees.*
- *There have not been efforts of looting.*
- *The walls of the buildings in the preservation area need additional restoration after so many years. The Archaeological Service has always had very limited funding. Since the crisis the funding of the Ephorate has decreased.*

Bettina Tsigarida 16th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities

Appendix 8: E-mail from 07.05.14 Elisavet Tsigarida

E-mails sent with Dr. Vasiliki Misailidou Despotidou (07.05.14)

The Director of the Ephorate Dr. Vasiliki Misailidou Despotidou and the information is provided by Elisavet/Bettina Tsigarida.

Dear Mr. Tziotas,

Answering your request, we inform you that the protection of the ruins of Olynthus and the enhancement of the site were financed by both European Union and the Greek State (Ministry of Culture). The project started in 1990 and ended in 2000.

The site was slightly affected by the economic crisis, since the number of Greek tourists decreased.

Appendix 9: E-mail and question form answered by Katerina Nikolaidou

E-mail sent with questions and answered by Katerina Nikolaidou (29.09.14)

Katerina Nikolaidou Archaeologist – Museologist at the Museum of the Royal Tombs in Aigai/Vergina.

Questions:

Funding:

- Does the museum receive any funding from the NSRF, I know the new museum and the palace is receiving funding, but does the Vergina museum receive funding? If yes - to what kind of projects? *The Museum of the Royal Tombs of Aigai (to which I suppose you refer to as Vergina Museum) is part of the structure which receives funding from NSRF (the multi-focal structure which will additionally include the palace, other sites and the new museum), but on its own its exhibition is not eligible for NSRF - as you know the EU sStructural Funds finance new projects, not the management of existing ones. We do have additional projects in NSRF, the Virtual Museum for Alexander the Great and the Network of virtual tour to the ancient kingdom of Macedons. Please find details about them in our website.*

- How will the new museum and the palace that is being restored affect the Vergina Museum - has there been a discussion on the matter? *All the projects undertaken in Vergina implement our masterplan which is approved by the Central Archaeological Council of the Ministry of Culture, and by UNESCO (Vergina is in the UNESCO World Heritage List and the masterplan was submitted to them when at candidate state)*

- How is the archaeological site and museum benefitting from the NSRF (EU) funding? *I explained above, and you can find additional information on our website.*

- Does the funding from NSRF help preserve the archaeological site or the museum in regards to security or is this funded by the state? *Please find details about the use of EU Structural Funds in the Europa portal of the EU. This Fund finances new projects, not the management of existing structures.*

- Did any projects stop receiving funds when the crisis hit Greece, if so what kind of projects? And was it funded by the state? *We suffered budget cuts in the regular state budget like everyone else, but no projects stopped.*

- Does any of the monuments at the museum or at the archaeological locality need restoration, but you don't have enough funding? Would it be funded if it wasn't for the crisis? *There is always room for improvements and additional restoration works, which we prioritize and implement accordingly, and try to find the resources. We cannot know how things would have been if it wasn't for the crisis, it's a hypothetical question. .*

Archaeological site, museum and monuments:

- Have you detected any effect off the crisis on the museum or archaeological site? If so, what kind of effect? *No deterioration effects for sure, for the rest I reply above, it's hypothetical.*

- Have you experienced any looting or illegal trafficking/digging at the museum or archaeological site? If so - what? *No.*

- In regards to the crisis and budget cut backs - the museum or/and archaeological site - been cutting/firing employees? *No, except for effects of the budget cut as apply to all civil servants.*

- Have the museum and/or archeological sites been cutting their opening hours as a result of budget cuts/crisis? *On the contrary, we have prolonged our opening hours.*

- Is the archaeological sites closed to the public in regards to the construction/re-construction of the new museum and the palace? Are parts of the sites closed? *The archaeological site is temporarily closed to the public due to restoration works.*

- Have you detected if the sites & museum have had more visitors or less since the crisis started? *We have a steadily increasing trend to the nr of visitors.*